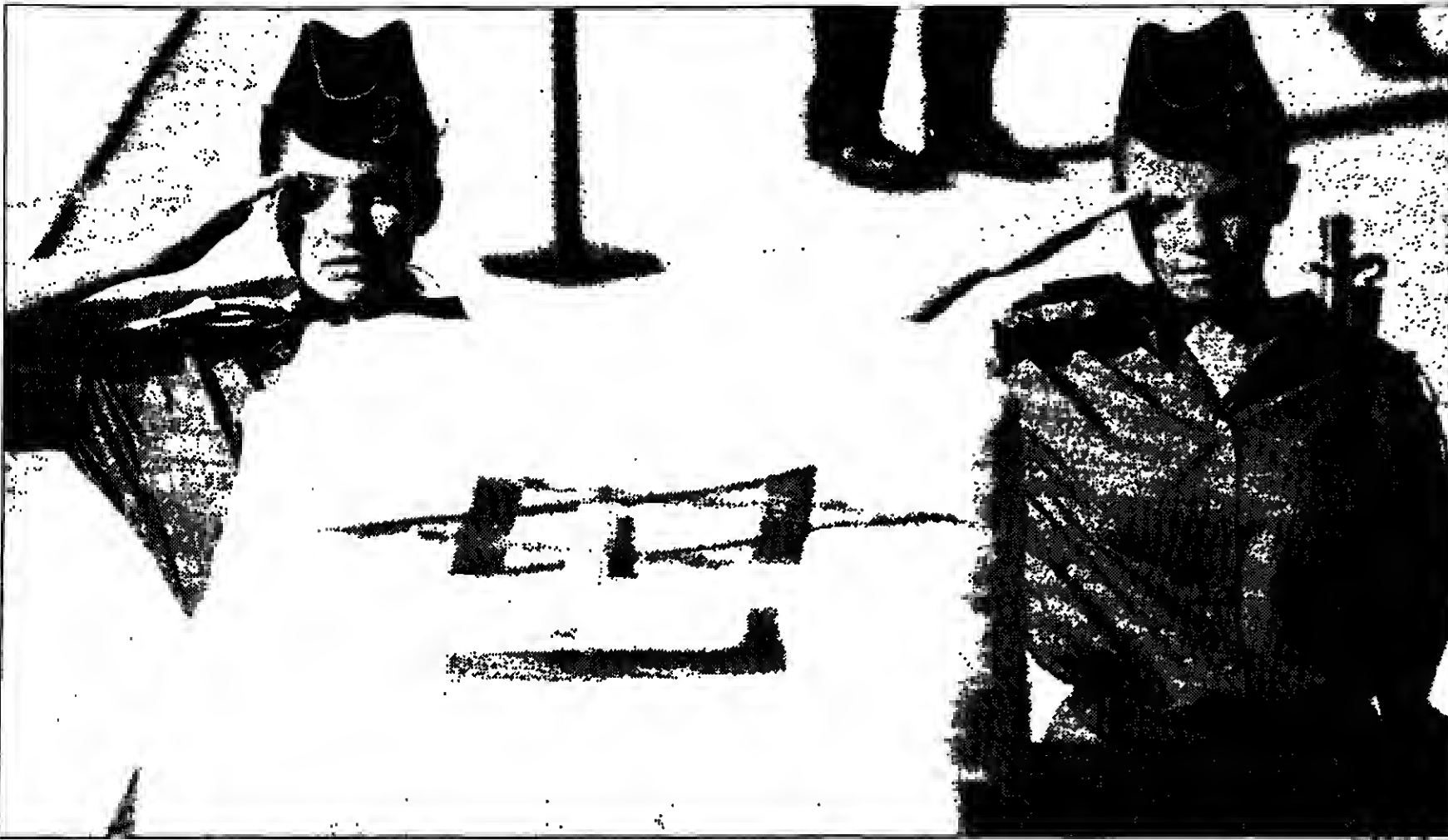


RABIN'S MURDER

World Leaders Shore Up Peace Process; Israel Is in Shock, Peres Takes Up Office



Two Israeli women soldiers saluting the coffin of Mr. Rabin on Sunday. The slain leader's body lay in state at Knesset plaza in Jerusalem.

By Barton Gellman
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Israel prepared on Sunday to bury its assassinated prime minister, its political destiny a question mark and its self-image as Jewish homeland profoundly shaken.

Yitzhak Rabin, gunned down Sunday night in Tel Aviv, made his final journey by army staff car to Jerusalem, his casket looking somehow too small to contain the enormity of his passing. Hundreds of thousands of mourners, an astonishing spectacle in a country of 5.5 million, converged from all over Israel to pay their respects as he lay in state on the grounds of Parliament.

Monarchs, presidents and prime ministers, led by President Bill Clinton, announced they would attend the funeral on Monday, determined to make certain that the peace process in which the Israeli war hero was a crucial player does not unravel.

King Hussein of Jordan and President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt were among the pantheon of world leaders preparing to fly in for the funeral, to be held amid the tightest security blanket ever draped across this long-troubled city.

Only in death could Mr. Rabin lure Mr. Mubarak to Israel, and King Hussein, who has visited elsewhere in Israel, will set foot in Jerusalem for the first time since half of it passed from Jordanian rule in 1967.

The nation paused almost palpably from its workaday political combat. Right and left, in nearly all their shades, found something of Mr. Rabin to claim as their own: his valor in battle, his breakthrough to peace with Arab neighbors, or, for some religious Jews, his reconquest of the Western Wall as chief of staff in the 1967 Middle East War.

Acting Prime Minister Shimon Peres confessed to his Labor Party parliamentary faction Sunday that "worry is eating my heart."

But he vowed again to continue the peace overtures to Syria and the Palestinians that he and Mr. Rabin, lifelong rivals turned partners as they reached their twilight years, had conceived and brought about together.

The leader of the Likud bloc, Benjamin Netanyahu, who controls the largest number of opposition votes, made that hope more probable with the declaration that he would not oppose Labor's bid to form a new government. Under Israeli law the government is deemed to have fallen with Mr. Rabin's death, but Mr. Peres will now have a relatively clean shot at recreating his party's narrow parliamentary majority.

"In a democracy, governments are replaced through elections and not through murder," Mr. Netanyahu said. In this case, that remains to be seen. Even a political figure as dominant as Mr. Rabin has been since 1992 scratched out a governing coalition by a single seat on some key votes. Mr. Peres may or may not manage to continue that high-stakes juggling act until elections scheduled for next November.

News agencies reported Sunday from Jerusalem:

Mr. Peres allowed a glimpse of the difficult task ahead — peacemaking without his close ally, Mr. Rabin.

"I know exactly what we are facing," Mr. Peres told his Labor Party colleagues Sunday. But this was the time, he said, "for getting the country out of the cycle of wars,



Yigal Amir, 25: A religious nationalist.

Gunman Hoped To End Transfer Of West Bank

By Joel Greenberg
New York Times Service

HERZLIYA, Israel — At 7:45 P.M. Sunday night, investigators say, Yigal Amir, the suspected killer of Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, left this suburban town north of Tel Aviv aboard a southbound bus, carrying a pistol that he had loaded at home.

Near City Hall in Tel Aviv, Mr. Amir, 25, stalked his quarry among the 100,000-strong crowd that gathered for a peace demonstration addressed by Mr. Rabin and Foreign Minister Shimon Peres. After inspecting the area on foot, he stood in a parking lot, where he seemed to onlookers to be a waiting driver.

Mr. Amir's plan, he told police investigators, was to shoot both Mr. Peres and Mr. Rabin had they left the rally together. But when the two walked down separately from the podium at the rally's end, Mr. Amir zeroed in on Mr. Rabin, who he said was his primary object.

His aim, he told interrogators, was to stop the planned handover of much of the West Bank to Palestinian self-rule, a step he warned would lead to "another Yom Kippur," a reference to the 1973 Arab-Israeli war in which Israel suffered heavy casualties.

The fatal shots fired at Mr. Rabin shattered Israel, left Mr. Amir's family broken and his acquaintances shocked that a man whom they believed they had known had done the unthinkable.

In conversations here and at Bar-Ilan University where he studied, relatives,

Who Will Take Up Rabin's Banner?

By Serge Schmemmann
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — The assassination of Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin throws an enormous question mark over Israeli politics just a year before elections that could decide the future of the Arab-Israeli peace.

For the near term, his death is unlikely to affect the process of Israeli-Palestinian disengagement that was begun with an agreement signed in Washington on Sept. 28. If anything, the wave of grief over his

death, and an inevitable turn against the conservative opposition in sympathy with Mr. Rabin, is most likely to help Shimon Peres, the architect of the peace agreement, to accelerate the pace of change in the West.

NEWS ANALYSIS

Bank in coming months. Mr. Peres becomes acting prime minister.

The real question is the more distant future. The next stage of talks, on a final settlement, are to begin in May, and will be negotiated largely by the government that

comes to power in the elections scheduled for November 1996.

But without Mr. Rabin, the Labor Party now has no obvious leader to take it to the polls. And if the Labor government is replaced by the conservative Likud, under Benjamin Netanyahu, many think the peace process could come to a grinding halt.

Under a new election law, Israel will be voting directly for its prime minister, and for the Parliament separately. In the past, Israelis voted only for the Parliament, and the party that won or managed to shape a coalition put forward the prime minister.

On Pages 2, 8 and 9:
*A Soldier Who Pursued Peace
The Killer Stalked His Prey
How Delay Endangers Peace
The Arab World's Two Minds
Why Did Security Fail?*

In the new system, the race for prime minister becomes the crucial one. Neither Labor nor Likud is likely to win an outright victory, and smaller parties, including sev-

See ISRAEL, Page 8

Battles for Peace: They Can Be Deadlier Than Wars

By Jim Hoagland
Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — Efforts to forge peace have been far more deadly for political leaders of the Middle East than were the five Arab-Israeli wars they fought.

On Saturday night in Tel Aviv, Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin became the latest casualty of domestic extremism and anti-peace fury.

The killing of Mr. Rabin by a Jewish extremist paralleled in many ways the 1981 shooting of President Anwar Sadat by Muslim fundamentalists opposed to peace with Israel.

But the impact on Israel and the Middle East of Mr.

Rabin's murder is likely to resemble more closely the trauma Americans suffered from the assassination of John F. Kennedy in 1963.

Mr. Rabin, looking forward to a hard re-election battle next year, left unfinished the two historic tasks he had hoped to complete in a new term: a full peace with the

NEWS ANALYSIS

Palestinians and some form of peaceful relations with Syria. Mr. Sadat had accomplished peace with Israel and was marking time in his last year: both Mr. Rabin's projects are now endangered.

A general, diplomat and politician in his professional

life, the gruff, often acerbic Mr. Rabin had become comfortable with the kinder self-image of peacemaker in the past three years. He provided the political cover and authority needed to put Foreign Minister Shimon Peres's vision of peace with the Palestinians to an extended test.

Mr. Rabin and Mr. Peres infuriated Israeli settlers in the West Bank and the country's rightist ideologues, who saw the peace accords with the Palestinians destroying the dream of a Greater Israel that would keep most of the territories captured in the 1967 war. It was from the ranks of these enraged Jewish conservatives that Mr. Rabin's killer came, news reports said.

See FANATICS, Page 12

See RABIN, Page 12

See GUNMAN, Page 8

Walesa and Ex-Communist Finish Close

By Jane Perlez
New York Times Service

WARSAW — Lech Walesa, fighting for a second term as Poland's president, staged a remarkable comeback in first-round elections Sunday, gaining enough votes to face a former Communist in a runoff, exit polls showed Sunday night.

Mr. Walesa, who trailed so badly several months ago many Poles were writing his political obituary, was just behind Alexander Kwasniewski, according to exit polls. State television reported Mr. Kwasniewski with 34 percent of the vote and Mr. Walesa

with 33.2 percent. Because neither of the two leading candidates received more than 50 percent of the vote, a runoff will be held Nov. 19.

Many analysts believe that Mr. Walesa will emerge triumphant in two weeks and win another five-year term. Voters who backed unsuccessful centrist candidates Sunday are likely to coalesce behind the staunch anti-Communist to prevent a former Communist from winning.

Analysts suggest that Mr. Walesa will

win by playing on fears that having a former Communist, Jozef Oleksy, who is now prime minister, and another former Communist as president would be giving too much power to the old guard.

At one polling station, Robert Gawelkiewicz, 30, gave a sense of this worry. "It is a choice of a lesser evil," he said after casting his ballot for Mr. Walesa.

(How Mr. Walesa engineered a surprising comeback, Page 12.)

Sumitomo in Talks for Daiwa

By Sheryl WuDunn
New York Times Service

TOKYO — Sumitomo Bank Ltd. is negotiating to take over the beleaguered Daiwa Bank Ltd., creating the world's largest bank, two leading Japanese newspapers have reported, bolstering widespread speculation in Japanese financial circles.

Masaji Tamura, a spokesman for Daiwa, said of the reports: "There has been nothing decided yet about a merger with Sumitomo Bank. I think that all the Japanese press reports have been written with too much certainty about this."

Nevertheless, it is not unusual for word of pending negotiations to be leaked to Japanese newspapers, allowing companies to gauge the reaction before committing themselves.

On the other hand, the president of Sumitomo, Toshio Morikawa, suggested to reporters that a merger was possible, although he declined to disclose details, saying only that Sumitomo would assist Daiwa with its American operations in whatever way possible.

There have been rumors that a Sum-

See DAIWA, Page 12

AGENDA

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A Roh Partner Spills Secrets

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A Major Boost to McDonnell

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Storm Kills 500 In Philippines

MANILA (AP) — The death toll rose above 500 Sunday from the strongest typhoon to hit the Philippines in 11 years, and officials said about 280 other people were still missing.

Most of the casualties were in provinces east of Manila that were pummeled Thursday and Friday by the typhoon, designated Angela.

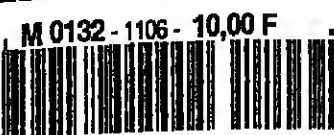
About 200,000 families, or 1.12 million people, were affected by the typhoon, the officials said. They said about 286,600 people remained in evacuation camps in the hardest hit region. Bicol, on the southeastern leg of the main Philippine island of Luzon. Many communities still were flooded.

In the town of Calauag in Quezon province, where huge waves and a rampaging river killed at least 100 people, some of the survivors gathered the dead in a village hall for a mass burial on Monday. Many of the dead were children.

About 25 people were missing in the fishing and coconut farming town of 60,000 people, about 160 kilometers (100 miles) east of Manila. (Page 4.)

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THE AMERICAS

Would Blacks Shift Party for Powell?

By Ernest Tollerison
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Here in the capital, Republican speculation over whether a Colin Powell candidacy would thwart Newt Gingrich's conservative revolution has all but eclipsed an equally intriguing issue: Were Powell to seek the Republican presidential nomination — and possibly go on to win the Oval Office — would a significant number of blacks eventually abandon the Democratic Party?

It is the issue underlying the sound bites of former Vice President Dan Quayle — who wants Mr. Powell in the Republican Party — and that is on the minds of politically engaged black academics at both ends of the political spectrum.

Like the Republican conservatives' cold war over Mr. Powell, this issue, too, is full of caveats and what ifs simply because of two big unknowns.

First, will the former chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff announce that he intends to run

for the presidency as a Republican? And if he runs, can he manage the transition from book-tour celebrity to a presidential candidate whose themes and firm positions will connect with voters, especially Republican primary voters?

Two prominent black academics — Roger Wilkins, a Robinson professor of history at George Mason University, whose views are left of center, and Glenn Loury, an economics professor at Boston University, whose perspective is right of center — believe that a Powell candidacy could, under the right conditions, move a sizable number of blacks from the Democratic Party to the Republican side of the ledger.

Though they approach politics from different viewpoints, both agree that such a long-term structural change would be good for both parties and for the quality of political discourse and could improve the way both parties develop domestic policy.

For Mr. Wilkins, Mr. Powell "just happens to fit into some-

thing I've yearned for." In an Oct. 9 editorial for The Nation, a liberal weekly, he wrote: "With about 85 percent of the black presidential vote crammed into a corner of the Democratic Party, Republicans run on their whiteness and Democrats run away from their blacks. That mixture is toxic. It prevents rational discourse on the broadest range of issues, from our national priorities to education reform to urban reconstruction."

With a substantial number of blacks in both parties, he said in a subsequent interview, Democrats could not take loyal black voters for granted and "Republicans couldn't use racially coded messages they've used so effectively over the years."

Mr. Loury, who espouses views on abortion and affirmative action that are to the right of Mr. Powell's, said many blacks would vote for the general if he became the Republican nominee. But whether that would pull blacks into the party in large numbers, he said, "is a longer-term proposition." He

added, "It has to do with whether the party gets a soul." So far, Mr. Loury said, the success of the political revolution led by Mr. Gingrich has been fueled by "anger and disgust." What the revolution lacks, and what Mr. Powell may be able to supply if he runs and wins, Mr. Loury said, is a conservative governing vision that is as powerful and compelling as was Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal.

For a conservative like Mr. Loury, the vexing issue is not whether a moderate like Mr. Powell may end the Gingrich revolution. "Rather than being a caretaker or a hijacker," he said, there was a good chance that as president, Mr. Powell could "facilitate the articulation of a governing vision" that conservatives could live with and moderates could support.

The possibility of persuading a significant number of blacks to become Republicans figured prominently Thursday in remarks by Mr. Quayle, who is urging the general to join the Republican Party regardless of whether he runs. (Mr. Powell has not disclosed his party affiliation.)

"I hope that people would view this as a very positive step for black Americans to seriously look at the Republican Party," Mr. Quayle said on the NBC "Today" program. "We're going to continue to reach out to people like Colin Powell and others and say, 'Our party is open, and we're also a party that represents you.'"

At the moment, not many blacks feel that way. Results of the latest Wall Street Journal/NBC News poll, released last week, underscore black voters' loyalty to the Democratic Party.

When respondents were asked to cast a hypothetical vote for President Bill Clinton or Mr. Powell, 55 percent of blacks favored the president and 28 percent preferred the retired four-star general. But whites favored Mr. Powell 51 percent to 31 percent over Mr. Clinton.

The reliability of these soundings and other pro-Powell polls is always an issue, political analysts say, since it is difficult to tell which whites give an honest answer that fits their view of the moment and how many give what they consider a socially acceptable answer.



Two Columbia astronauts checking the shuttle after landing.

Away From Politics

• Columbia and seven astronauts returned to Earth with a lab full of experiments after the second-longest flight in space shuttle history. The 16-day voyage ranks behind Endeavour's 16½-day astronomy mission in March. (AP)

• The U.S. Army sergeant accused of killing one soldier and wounding 18 others in a sniper attack has been formally charged with murder and attempted murder, the army said. Sergeant William J. Kreutzer also was charged with assault and weapons violations in the Oct. 27 attack on members of the 82d Airborne Division based at Fort Bragg, North Carolina. (AP)

• Marcia Clark, Christopher Darden and William Hodgman each received 11 percent bonuses for the time they spent prosecuting the O. J. Simpson murder trial. "It's a temporary salary increase for lengthy, hard-time duty," said a spokeswoman for District Attorney Gil Garcetti. (AP)

• The Justice Department helped double, to \$100,000, the reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of those responsible for last month's Amtrak derailment in Arizona, which killed one person and left 78 injured. (AP)

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On the Trail of a Mysterious Disease

Doctors Are Puzzled by a Fatal Epidemic in Nicaragua

By Julia Preston
New York Times Service

MEXICO CITY — Doctors are struggling to identify a mysterious disease in the dirt-poor backlands of northwestern Nicaragua whose victims succumb to death on their own blood.

According to the World Health Organization, 18 people have died and more than 1,000 suspected cases have been reported in an epidemic that first appeared in the farming village of Achupapa in rugged hills about 50 miles northwest of Managua, the capital.

Researchers in Nicaragua and at the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in Atlanta have determined, based on samples from the victims, that the illness is not hemorrhagic dengue fever, a disease accompanied by agonizing bone pain that is already endemic in Nicaragua. They have also ruled out yellow fever, which, like dengue, is carried by mosquitoes.

Those stricken by the unidentified illness suffer from high fever, severe abdominal pain and body aches, all symptoms of dengue. But the patients also develop severe hemorrhaging, which fills their lungs with blood. Without treatment, they succumb in three or four days, doctors in Nicaragua who are treating the disease said Saturday.

Two weeks ago, President Violeta Barrios de

Chamorro declared a medical emergency in the country, and the health ministers of the five Central American nations convened Friday to discuss the epidemic.

Medical investigators do not know what causes the disease or how it is transmitted. But it does not appear to be passed through the air or by personal contact, a spokesman for the Pan American Health Organization, Daniel Epstein, said by telephone from Managua.

Researchers suspect there may be an animal carrier for the disease, which has been tentatively named Achupapa febrile syndrome. The researchers, however, have not ruled out a mutation of some familiar virus.

Achupapa is in a region of dry hardscrabble hills where water and food are scarce. But torrential rains spun off from an unusual series of Caribbean hurricanes in recent months washed rats and cockroaches from their holes and provided new breeding grounds for mosquitoes and countless other tropical insects.

The epidemic has spread to other towns near Achupapa but does not appear to have spread outside the region, Mr. Epstein said. Patients were being treated at the teaching hospital in León, the largest city in the area.

"If they come in us right away, we can save them," the hospital director, Dr. Donald Quintana Fajardo, said by telephone from León.

POLITICAL NOTES

Bishops' 14,000-Word Reminder

NEW YORK — At a time when political conservatives are gearing up to recruit Catholic voters, the nation's Roman Catholic bishops reaffirmed their long-standing commitment Sunday to defend the unborn, the poor and the vulnerable while guarding against attempts to enlist the church in partisan politics.

The bishops began the widespread distribution of a 14,000-word statement that sets out familiar positions on issues from abortion and welfare to immigration and arms control.

Although the Catholics bishops have issued statements on political responsibility before every presidential campaign since 1976, the statement a year before the presidential election comes at a time when the role of religion in politics is growing more prominent. (NYT)

Maine to Vote on Civil Rights

PORTLAND, Maine — The only statewide civil-rights referendum this year that affects homosexuals may be most important for what it does not mention: homosexuality.

On Tuesday, after a rancorous debate, Maine will become the latest state, and the first in the East, to vote on a ballot initiative that would both nullify and prohibit local laws protecting homosexuals from discrimination.

But the Maine initiative, Question 1, differs from those approved in Colorado and defeated in Oregon and Idaho since 1992. Instead of excluding homosexuals from protected status, Question 1 asks if civil-rights safeguards should be conferred solely on the basis of certain characteristics. Sexual orientation is pointedly excluded from that list. (NYT)

Bill Would Reduce Immigration

WASHINGTON — Senator Alan K. Simpson, Republican of Wyoming, has introduced a bill to overhaul the U.S. legal immigration system by sharply reducing annual admissions of family-sponsored immigrants and imposing new restrictions on those who come in the United States for employment.

Mr. Simpson said his bill would curtail the "chain migration" of immigrants' extended families and protect American workers and new college graduates from "unfair competition" by foreigners. The proposed legislation would lower admissions of those who are not refugees by about 25 percent to 540,000 a year. (WP)

A Heated Contest in Mississippi

STARKVILLE, Mississippi — If a progressive Democrat can still win statewide office in the Deep South, the pollsters and consultants say, it is by forging a coalition between black voters and white women. That theory will meet the test in next Tuesday's gubernatorial election in Mississippi. Dick Molpus, a Democrat, has managed to stay within striking distance of Governor Kirk Fordice, a Republican, by aiming for a large black turnout and appealing aggressively to women.

Two weeks ago, Mr. Molpus, who has been secretary of state for 12 years, received some unexpected help from Mr. Fordice. At a luncheon meeting with reporters, Mr. Fordice mockingly initiated the soft drawl of Mr. Molpus's wife, Sally, who appears in a television advertisement criticizing the governor's record on education.

Mr. Molpus quickly condemned Mr. Fordice for insulting his wife, and added, "Frankly, I'd like to take him out behind the woodshed." A few days later, Mr. Fordice approached Mr. Molpus and told him, according to Mr. Molpus, "This 61-year-old man will take you to the woodshed," adding, in Mississippi vernacular, that he would harm him. (NYT)

Quote/Unquote:

Roni Algarji, vice president of the DuLoren lingerie firm in Rio de Janeiro, after pressure was put on the company to pull an underwear advertisement featuring Hillary Rodham Clinton: "It's a shame. The ad was meant as a compliment to the first lady." (AP)

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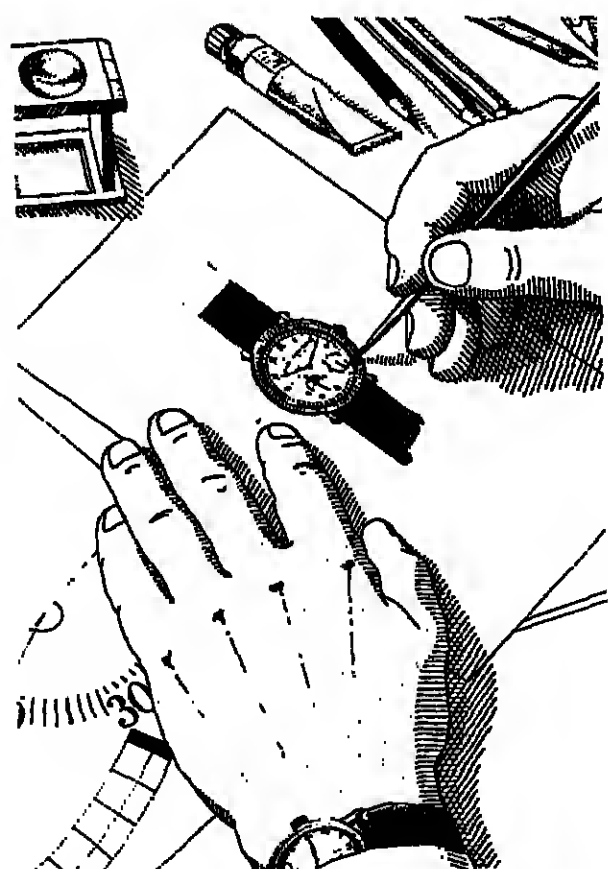
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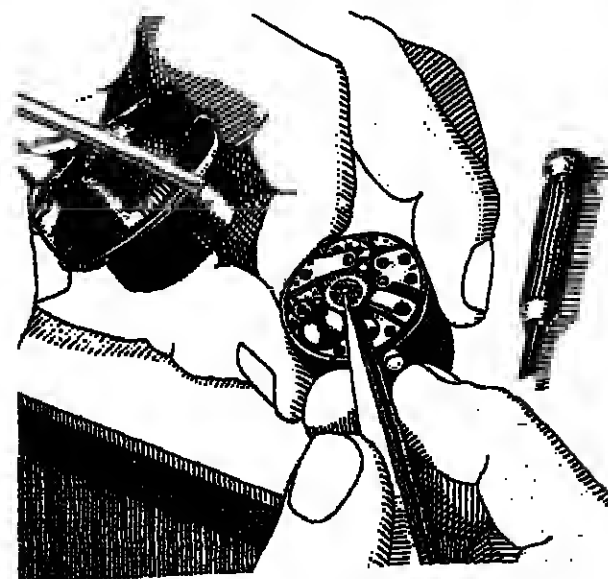
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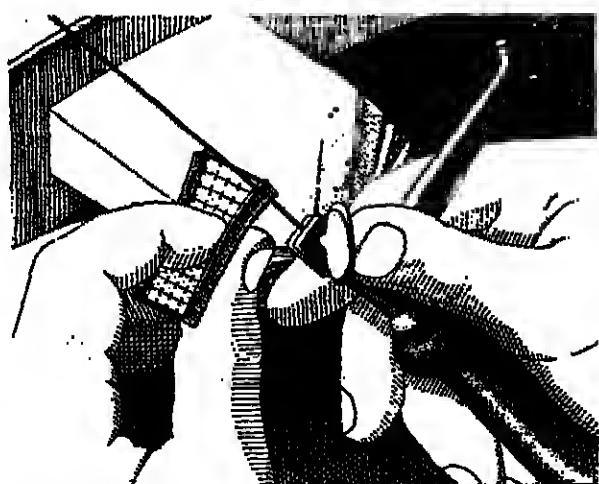
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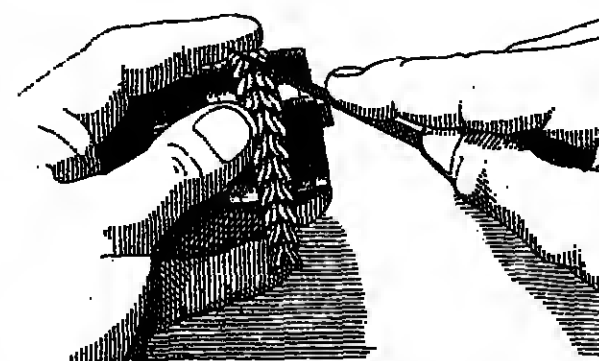
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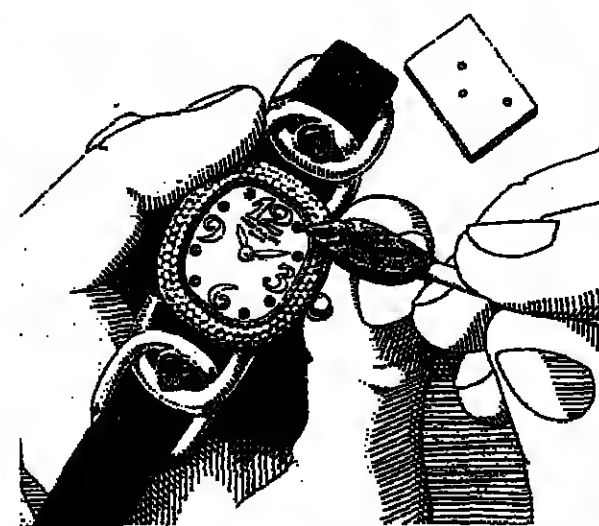
Patek Philippe's 'complete watchmaker', a title reserved for the legendary elite of their craft, meticulously finishes each part of a movement by hand.



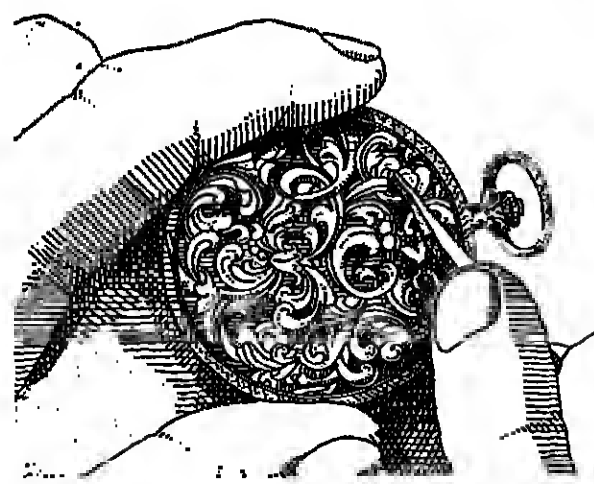
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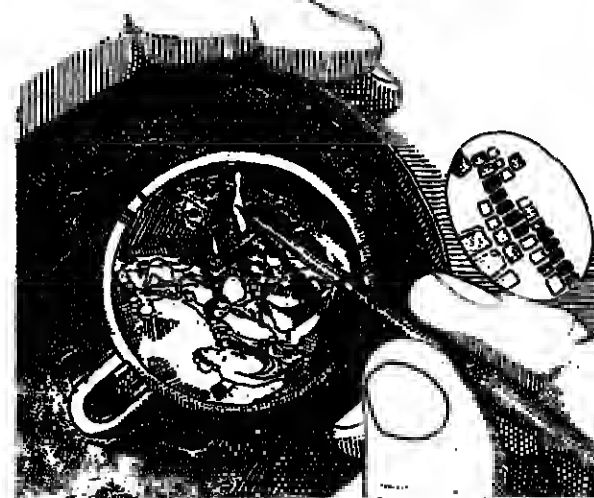
The chainsmith gives the most delicate tracery of a gold bracelet remarkable suppleness and strength.



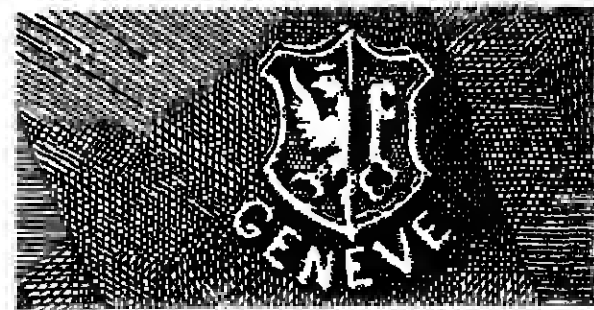
The jeweller reveals his skills in the way he perfectly integrates each gem in its environment of precious metal.



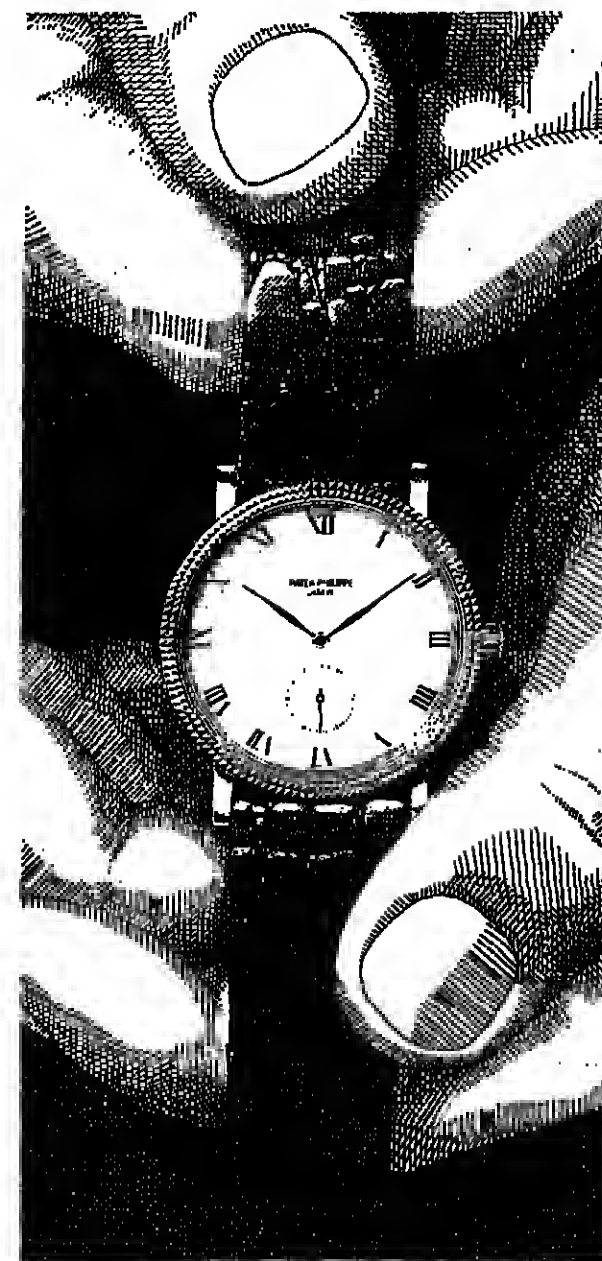
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EUROPE

A Reprieve for Russian Reform Party

Court Reverses Ruling Barring Yabloko From Vote

By Lee Hockstader
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — The Russian Supreme Court has snuffed out political firestorm by clearing the way for the country's most popular reformist party to compete in parliamentary elections next month.

The court order, which overturned a decision a week ago by the Central Election Commission, means that the economist Grigori Yavlinsky's Yabloko party will appear on the ballot in the Dec. 17 elections.

"There is still hope for democracy in Russia," Mr. Yavlinsky, 43, said after the end of the court session on Saturday.

But he added: "There will be many more problems ahead. A threat still exists."

The election commission's ruling to disqualify Mr. Yavlinsky's pro-reform bloc on a technicality drew heavy criticism and allegations of political intrigue that threatened to turn the campaign into a sham. Fellow free-market advocates threatened to boycott the elections if Yabloko were barred.

Had the commission's ruling stood, voters would have been faced with a choice between prominent Communists and far-right nationalists and relatively obscure free-market advocates.

Although a few dozen parties

and blocs will appear on the ballot, Yabloko is one of only a handful virtually certain to clear the minimum 5 percent barrier required for election to the State Duma, or lower house of Parliament, according to polls.

Some analysts suggested that Mr. Yavlinsky had been singled out by dark forces in the Kremlin because his youth and popularity made him a strong rival to President Boris N. Yeltsin in presidential elections next June. Mr. Yavlinsky has said he will run for the presidency.

Other commentators argued that the commission had done Mr. Yavlinsky a great favor by giving him lots of free publicity and turning him into a valiant

underdog doing battle with a faceless and arbitrary bureaucracy. Still others said Mr. Yavlinsky, whose party is notoriously disorganized and inefficient, had brought the problems upon himself for failing to comply with electoral procedures.

Mr. Yavlinsky attacked the commission's ruling and the commission itself, asserting that while it is nominally independent, it was doing the bidding of anti-democratic forces.

Alexander Yakovlev, Mr. Yeltsin's representative in Parliament, said the court's ruling amounted to a "restoration of justice in the democratic procedure," the Itar-Tass news agency reported.

Mr. Yeltsin, 64, has been sidelined since Oct. 26 when he suffered what many Russians believe was a serious heart attack. Since then, there have been rumors in Moscow questioning whether the president remained in charge of the country and suggesting that his No. 2, Prime Minister Viktor S. Chernomyrdin, was really at the controls.

Mr. Chernomyrdin fueled that kind of talk Friday when he said he was coordinating the work of the so-called power ministries — defense, security, foreign policy and internal affairs — which normally report directly to Mr. Yeltsin.

He later he backed off that assertion. "There was no handover of powers by the president," he was quoted as saying by the Interfax news agency.

"This is not necessary," a presidential spokesman, Sergei Medvedev, told Itar-Tass news agency that Mr. Yeltsin "continues fully to carry out all his constitutional duties and the power ministries are immediately subordinate to him."

Mr. Chernomyrdin and Mr. Yeltsin appeared together on television for about 40 seconds Friday in the president's hospital room. In the heavily edited footage, Mr. Yeltsin slurred his words, appeared short of breath and generally seemed quite ill.

According to the Russian constitution, Mr. Chernomyrdin would take over if Mr. Yeltsin dies or is incapacitated. Presidential elections would then be held within three months.



Grigori Yavlinsky, right, the Yabloko leader, gesturing as he pleaded his case before the Russian Supreme Court.

BRIEFLY EUROPE

Germany's Open Door

BISHKEK, Kyrgyzstan — Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel of Germany, during a visit to this former Soviet republic, stressed to its ethnic Germans residents on Sunday that they were welcome to return to Germany.

"The door to Germany remains open," Mr. Kinkel told a group of Germans from Roistront near the capital, Bishkek. Thirty percent of Roistront's population are ethnic Germans.

Mr. Kinkel said his government would continue to provide aid to Kyrgyzstan and to support Germans who want to stay in the Central Asian nation. (AP)

Chiller Wins Support

ANKARA — Turkey's conservative prime minister, Tansu Ciller, easily won a confidence vote on Sunday for her renewed coalition with the Social Democrats, avenging a defeat suffered exactly three weeks ago in the same chamber.

The speaker, Ismet Sezgin, said official results showed deputies voted by 243 to 171 to confirm Mrs. Ciller's right-left coalition, set to lead the country into early polls on Dec. 24. (Reuters)

Fresh Echoes of Vichy

PARIS — The shadows of tens of thousands of Jews deported from France to German death camps will haunt a Paris

court where a man goes on trial on Monday for killing René Bousquet, the wartime head of the collaborationist Vichy police.

The 1993 killing by Christian Didier, just months before the 84-year-old Mr. Bousquet was to go on trial for crimes against humanity, robbed France of a long-awaited chance to come to terms with its painful history under the German occupation of World War II. (Reuters)

A Retrial in Lyons

LYONS — A former Lyons mayor, Michel Noir, faces an appeals court on Monday with eight other defendants in a retrial of a sleaze case seen as symbolizing a lawless decade of easy money in French politics.

Mr. Noir, now a councilor in France's second-largest city, will face the court with others including his financier son-in-law, Michel Botton, the Cannes mayor, Michel Mouillot, and a television newscaster, Patrick Poivre d'Arvor.

The defendants had appealed that their sentences, imposed in April after a trial staged in a glare of publicity, were too harsh. The prosecutor hit back by urging the appeals court, in a trial lasting until Nov. 15, to impose tougher sentences.

Mr. Botton got the longest sentence, of two years in prison with another two suspended and a 2 million franc (\$400,000) fine. It was the first major trial in France after a crackdown by magistrates on allegations of jet-set political sleaze in the 1980s. (Reuters)

No French 'Intifada'

PARIS — A cabinet minister dismissed suggestions on Sunday that he believed France was slipping into an 'intifada' of violence in decaying city areas ravaged by unemployment, crime and drugs.

"I'm not saying that the intifada exists. I'm saying that the intifada is not part of our culture," Social Integration Minister Eric Raoult told the Journal du Dimanche. "What's needed now is a return to wisdom and calm," he added.

Mr. Raoult has been criticized for using the word 'intifada.' Critics asserted that the word was inflammatory.

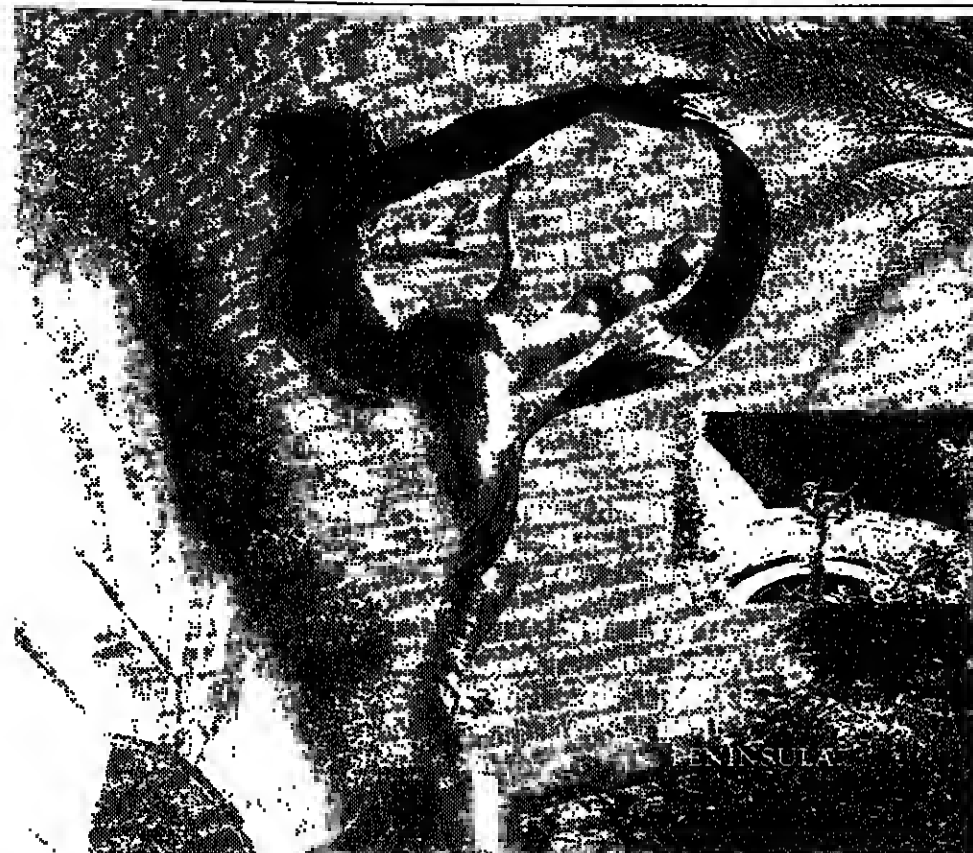
Clashes between policemen and youths have become an almost nightly event in areas hard-hit by drug-related crime and unemployment, raising fears of a slide toward urban violence. (Reuters)

Calendar

EU agenda for Monday, Nov. 6
BRUSSELS: EU industry ministers meet


BRUSSELS: Meeting of think tank on inter-governmental conference

LYONS: The EU Commission president, Jacques Santer, addresses ECU Institute on single currency



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EUROPE

How Europeans Pushed Lubbers

Rare Publicity Points Up Politics of Top NATO Post

By Craig R. Whitney
New York Times Service

PARIS — If anyone thought the NATO secretary general's job was nonpolitical, the way the Netherlands and a few of its powerful European friends are maneuvering to get a former Dutch prime minister, Ruud Lubbers, into the job may come as a surprise.

Mr. Lubbers, a Christian Democrat, and Uffe Ellemann-Jensen, a Danish Liberal, emerged last month as the two main candidates to succeed Willy Claes, the former Belgian foreign minister who resigned Oct. 20 to face charges in a Belgian arms-buying scandal.

The United States had backed Mr. Claes, who swore he knew nothing about the allegations that bribes and kickbacks were given to his Socialist Party, until the end.

But one NATO official said, "The Americans were the only ones who did. The Europeans had their knives out before he fell."

Mr. Ellemann-Jensen declared his interest that very day. Mr. Lubbers, vetoed by Germany last year for the top job in the European Union's executive commission because he had been less than enthusiastic about German reunification in 1990, was more discreet.

But last week, Britain and France openly endorsed him, and on Tuesday so did Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany. Italy, Portugal and Belgium have since followed.

Public haste to declare Mr. Lubbers a shoo-in may have bruised American egos, even though the United States was not fielding a candidate because American officers hold the top military jobs in the alliance.

The Clinton administration invited Mr. Lubbers and Mr. Ellemann-Jensen to Washington, apparently to make clear that the race was not yet over.

Some diplomats speculated that the message was aimed

particularly at President Jacques Chirac of France, who backed Mr. Lubbers over his Danish competitor because, basically, he spoke better French, officials in Paris say.

"I think some people in Washington were just surprised that what was supposed to be a confidential process had become so public," a senior NATO diplomat said.

So on Thursday, Mr. Lubbers saw Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher, W. Anthony Lake, the White House national security adviser, and Deputy Defense Secretary John P. White. Friday was Mr. Ellemann-Jensen's turn to run the gamut.

But day had not yet dawned in America on Friday before Mr. Lubbers declared victory in The Hague. "Good talks," he said, whereupon the Dutch foreign minister, Hans van Mierlo, officially and enthusiastically nominated him for the job.

Mr. Ellemann-Jensen, too, said Friday that his talk with Mr. Christopher had been "inspiring and interesting."

American officials said that the final decision would require a consensus of all 16 NATO countries and that the United States would make up its mind after seeing both candidates. "We have definitely not made our decision yet," an American official said.

Mr. Lubbers, 56, was prime minister from 1982 to 1994, earning the gratitude of the United States by endorsing the deployment of American medium-range missiles on Dutch soil to counter the threat from Soviet ones. Mr. Ellemann-Jensen, 54, was foreign minister of Denmark from 1982 to 1993.

Two Dutch diplomats, Dirk Stikker and Joseph Luns, have held the NATO job. Ambassadors at the alliance's headquarters in Brussels could make the final decision on the new secretary general as early as next week, diplomats said.



A MUDDY WELCOME — A family searching for salvageable goods in their home in Izmir, Turkey, after the town was hit by flash floods over the weekend. More than 50 people were killed in the flooding.

Turnout Is Heavy in Georgia Voting

Reuter
TBILISI, Georgia — Georgians, their country beset by war and ethnic violence, voted in large numbers on Sunday for a new Parliament and president who they hope will lead them to peace and prosperity.

"I think that this day will decide the fate of Georgia," said the leading candidate, Eduard A. Shevardnadze, after he cast his ballot in central Tbilisi.

Mr. Shevardnadze, 67, accompanied by his wife, Nanuli, arrived at the polling place in an armored Mercedes donated by Germany after he survived an assassination attempt in August. He is widely expected to win the presidential election in this volatile Transcaucasian country of 5.5 million people on Russia's southern rim.

But Mr. Shevardnadze, a former Soviet foreign minister, has faced a stronger than expected challenge from a one-time protégé, Dzumber Patiasvili, a Communist leader of Georgia when it was a Soviet republic.

Mr. Patiasvili, voting in a small town north of Tbilisi, accused the government of trying to intimidate his supporters in order to gain victory for Mr. Shevardnadze.

"There have been problems with the campaign. But I believe in success if there is no falsification," he said.

The vote was boycotted by the Black Sea republic of Abkhazia and South Ossetian Autonomous Region, both of which have unilaterally declared independence.

But elsewhere voter turnout appeared to be high. People formed long lines under sunny skies outside polling places in Tbilisi. Large numbers of voters also were reported in many towns in the provinces.

Thirty percent of eligible voters must participate in the parliamentary elections for them to be valid. The level is 50 percent for the presidential election.

The majority of those interviewed outside Tbilisi polling stations seemed to be backing

Mr. Shevardnadze. "Life is very difficult, but it would be a bad idea to change leaders right now," said Raia Bashaeva, an unemployed 26-year-old woman. "I believe in Shevardnadze. Only he can pull the country out of this mess."

A man in the line of about 200 people at polling station No. 24, Giorgi Nekradze, 66, said he would vote for Mr. Patiasvili, who has campaigned on promises to ease the pain of

economic reforms. "I'm an invalid and I can't even afford medicine," he said. "Things will be better if Patiasvili wins."

Mr. Nekradze's voice was quickly drowned out by groans from others in the crowd.

"You think things are so simple? You should be ashamed of yourself," replied Lamara Ediasvili, 60. "We're all for Shevardnadze. He's doing the best he can."

Andreotti Charged In Murder Case Linked to the Mafia

Reuters
PERUGIA, Italy — Former Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti was charged on Sunday with complicity in murder in a case that will put him on trial with three of the Mafia's most notorious mobsters.

His indictment over the shooting in 1979 of Mino Pecorelli, a journalist, was the most sensational to date in a succession of trials for corruption and links with organized crime among leading members of Italy's disgraced old governing class.

It raised the prospect that Mr. Andreotti, prime minister seven times and Italy's best-known statesman, conspired with Mafia members to kill Mr. Pecorelli because, the prosecution charges, he feared the journalist was about to publish damaging revelations.

Mr. Andreotti, a life senator and a former leader of the once dominant Christian Democrat Party, is already on trial in Palermo, Sicily, accused of acting as the Mafia's chief political protector. He denies all charges against him.

Mr. Andreotti, absent from court when the examining judge, Sergio Materia, announced his ruling early Sunday after a one-week committal hearing, called the new indictment "extremely painful."

"I feel saddened and even a bit surprised," Mr. Andreotti said on state radio. "These are all suppositions."

Judge Materia charged Mr. Andreotti, the former foreign

trade minister Claudio Vitalone and the convicted Mafia bosses Gaetano Badalamenti and Pippo Calò with ordering the murder of Mr. Pecorelli. A Mafia hitman, Michelangelo La Barbera, was charged with carrying it out.

All five were committed for trial at a maximum security court outside the city of Perugia on Feb. 2.

The prosecution case stems from testimony by Mafia turncoats whose evidence is also central to the Palermo trial.

One informer, Tommaso Buscetta, has asserted that Mr. Badalamenti told him that Mr. Andreotti feared Mr. Pecorelli knew too much about what lay behind the kidnapping and murder of Aldo Moro, a former prime minister, by the Red Brigades in 1978.

Mr. Badalamenti, now in jail in the United States, has denied discussing Mr. Pecorelli with Mr. Buscetta.

Mr. Andreotti was prime minister at the time of Mr. Moro's killing, one of the murkiest chapters of Italy's recent past.

Mr. Pecorelli, whose magazine OP thrived on political gossip fed to him by members of the secret services, was shot to death near his office in Rome on March 20, 1979.

Mafia informers began testifying about Mr. Andreotti's possible part in the killing and other suspected ties to the Mafia after his Christian Democrat Party's firm grip on power ended when Italy's political corruption scandals broke in 1992.

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Rabin's Murder / The Peace Process Now

For Now, a Fanatic's Act Is Likely to Bolster Calls for Peace

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

The latest act of fanaticism in the Middle East, the slaying of Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, will amplify calls to quicken the pace toward a peace settlement with the Palestinians and other Arabs.

The political momentum is most likely strong enough to maintain progress on Palestinian autonomy in the West Bank. But there is likely to be a long pause in tackling the fundamental Arab-Israeli deadlocks, particularly with Syria, a delay that could derail progress toward a total regional settlement.

The peace process was already becoming hostage to domestic political calendars. In November 1996, the United States holds

elections and Israel is scheduled to have its first elections under a new system in which the prime minister is chosen separately and directly by voters.

Although he faced a tough re-election battle

NEWS ANALYSIS

amid a bitter national quarrel about the wisdom of the peace process, Mr. Rabin, 73, had the stature and credentials to press ahead.

The gunman, even if he acted alone, will bring discredit on the small but influential Israeli minority of religious fanatics and nationalists. But they will be permanently

marginalized only if Mr. Rabin's successor can maintain support behind the peace effort long enough for a solution to benefit Israel.

Without Mr. Rabin, crucial negotiations are likely to tread water for 18 months. A final settlement with the Palestinians is vital for Israel's internal tranquility, while a deal with Syria would offer a regional breakthrough, enabling Israel to prosper.

For all parties, any deal will require U.S. guarantees and assistance, and credible commitments cannot be expected until six months after the U.S. presidential election. Mr. Rabin had the authority to keep negotiations going as long as necessary. Without him, the elections in Israel may produce a prime minister who is forced to make concessions to hard-line nationalists.

The momentum for keeping the peace process on the rails is powerful. Israelis' shock at the assassination will translate into sympathy

for the cause of their slain prime minister. Many extremists share the views voiced by the gunman, who said that Mr. Rabin had betrayed Israel with the concessions he had already made.

Internationally, the list of heads of state attending Mr. Rabin's funeral — all the Western leaders plus those of Egypt and Jordan — points to a new alignment of countries that see a common enemy in the fanaticism bred by fundamentalist passions.

Some similarities are striking between the funeral Monday in Jerusalem and that of President Anwar Sadat in Cairo. The Egyptian leader was also a victim of the Middle East peace process, having been gunned down in 1981 by some of his own soldiers, who proved to be Islamic fundamentalists

maddened by his accord with Israel. His funeral was an occasion for world leaders, among them Menachem Begin, then the prime minister of Israel, to honor the Israel-Egypt accord that has transformed the political dynamics of the Middle East.

The difference this time is that many key deals lie ahead. Mr. Rabin had a record of military valor and, like many generals, a businesslike style and innate pessimism that endeared him to many Israelis. His most obvious successor in the Labor Party, Foreign Minister Shimon Peres, has the liability of having been the point man for the Palestinian negotiations. While Mr. Rabin actually concluded the Peres-arranged deals, he pursued the peace agenda with a profoundly skeptical air that reassured Israelis.

Clinton's Tribute: 'Good-Bye, Friend'

Reuters

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton, mourning Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel as a martyr for peace, prepared on Sunday to travel to Jerusalem to pay tribute to the man he considered a partner and friend.

Mr. Clinton will lead a delegation to the funeral of the slain Israeli leader that includes former Presidents George Bush and Jimmy Carter, members of Congress from both political parties, and American religious and community leaders, the White House said.

Mr. Clinton also invited former President Gerald R. Ford and Ronald Reagan's wife, Nancy, but they will not be going. Mr. Reagan suffers from Alzheimer's disease.

A White House spokeswoman, Ginny Terzano, said Mr. Clinton was expected to have a private meeting with Mr. Rabin's widow, Leah, before the funeral Monday in Jerusalem.

She said Mr. Clinton was also expected to speak to the Knesset, the Israeli Parliament, after the service.

Mr. Clinton spent much of Saturday evening on the telephone talking with Mr. Rabin's widow, to acting Prime Minister Shimon Peres of Israel and to President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt, as well as to former U.S. presidents and other officials, the White House said.

Mr. Clinton struggled to keep his emotions in check during an appearance Saturday in the White House Rose Garden. His voice breaking, Mr. Clinton said: "Let me just say, 'Shalom, chaver.' Good-bye, friend."

Mr. Clinton and Mr. Rabin last met 10 days ago at a State Department reception.

Mr. Clinton will be joined at the funeral by other world leaders, including Mr. Mubarak, who is making his first trip to Israel since becoming president of Egypt; Prime Minister John Major of Britain, and Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany.

A spokesman for President Boris Yeltsin of Russia, who is in the hospital with a heart ailment, said Mr. Yeltsin was "shaken" by the killing and that Prime Minister Viktor S. Chernomyrdin would represent Russia at the funeral.

Pope John Paul II said Mr. Rabin's murder was a deplorable act and "an action perilous for the cause of peace in the Middle East and the whole world."

The United Nations secretary-general, Boutros Boutros Ghali, expressed regret over the killing of Mr. Rabin, a former Israeli general and recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize.

Desperate Battle Against Peace

Extremists' Rhetoric Built Ugly Climate

By Daniel Williams
Washington Post Service

The assassination of Yitzhak Rabin marks a crucial turning point in the battle of Israel's extreme nationalists against the peace agreement negotiated with the Palestinians. After years of focusing on Arabs, rightist militants have begun to attack the Israeli authors of the peace process as well.

Even before the shooting, the intra-Israeli battle over withdrawing from the West Bank and Gaza Strip had become personal and moved well beyond the usual limits of Israeli political disputes. Israeli extremists were branding Mr. Rabin and his government as a minority cabal not only acting against the majority will, but also against the biblically ordained destiny of Israel to occupy all the land from the Mediterranean to the Jordan River.

"Out of desperation, the extreme elements of the right had created the mental conditions for such an assassination to take place," said Ehud Sprinzak, a long-time observer of rightist groups.

Two weeks ago, rightist demonstrators held up a sign with Mr. Rabin depicted as a member of the Nazi SS — the worst epithet that can be pinned on anyone in Israel. Other posters have called Mr. Rabin a traitor and a murderer and showed him wearing an Arab headress.

Demonstrations in front of the prime minister's office in Jerusalem had become increasingly confrontational. In September, rightist demonstrators assaulted the Jerusalem police chief when his forces blocked protesters from entering the city. In August, settlers reportedly ran the car of Yossi Sarid, a leftist member of Mr. Rabin's cabinet, off the Tel Aviv-Jerusalem highway.

Later, Mr. Sarid told Israeli radio that intelligence reports showed that extremists might try to kill one or more cabinet members.

Mr. Sprinzak also detected a "pre-assassination" mood among his contacts in the far right. "The atmosphere was one in which an assassin would feel justified to act," he said.

Israeli officials estimate the number of violence-prone extremists in the country at between 200 and 300.

For a time, rightist extremists and settlers had focused their wrath on the Palestinians themselves. But to the extremists among the more than 120,000 settlers in the West Bank and Gaza, attacks on Palestinians are assaults on a faceless enemy. Over the months that Mr. Rabin proceeded apace with plans to withdraw Israel's troops from much of the West Bank and Gaza Strip, Israeli observers say, it became clear to the far right that the enemy had a face: It was Mr. Rabin's. Yaron Ezrahi, a political sci-

entist and peace activist, said: "It was clearer that Rabin was not going to be deterred from proceeding. The radical right had become panicky. For them, to lose the West Bank was to lose their entire world."

As Palestinian terrorists launched attacks on Israeli settlers, soldiers and civilians inside Israel, the extreme right held Mr. Rabin responsible.

"Their logic was this: Rabin was handing the Palestinians over to the terrorists who were then killing Jews. Therefore, Rabin has blood on his hands," Mr. Sprinzak said.

For Clinton, 'A Martyr For Peace'

Reuters

Following is the text of President Bill Clinton's statement, read in Washington, on the assassination Saturday night of Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel:

The world has lost one of its greatest men, a warrior for his nation's freedom and now a martyr for his nation's peace.

To Leah Rabin and her children, Hillary and I send our love and our prayers.

To the people of Israel, I want you to know that the hearts and prayers of all Americans are with you. Just as America has stood by you in moments of crisis and triumph, so now we all stand by you in this moment of grieving and loss.

For half a century, Yitzhak Rabin risked his life to defend his country.

Today, he gave his life to bring it a lasting peace. His last act, his last words were in defense of that peace he did so much to create.

Peace must be and peace will be Prime Minister Rabin's lasting legacy.

Tonight, the land for which he gave his life is in mourning, but I want the world to remember what Prime Minister Rabin said here at the White House barely one month ago.

And I quote, "We should not let the land flowing with milk and honey become a land flowing with blood and tears. Don't let it happen."

Now it falls to us, all those in Israel, throughout the Middle East, and around the world who yearn for and love peace to make sure it doesn't happen. Yitzhak Rabin was my partner and my friend I admired him, and I loved him very much.

Because words cannot express my true feelings, let me just say "shalom, chaver." Good-bye, friend.



Palestinians at a refugee camp in Lebanon celebrating Sunday after hearing of the assassination of Mr. Rabin.

GUNMAN: He Hoped to Stop West Bank Transfer

Continued from Page 1

neighbors, students and teachers said they found it difficult to comprehend how someone so close to them had become an assassin.

Their accounts of Mr. Amir depict a man with two faces.

On campus, where he was in his third year of studying law, computers and Jewish studies, he was known as a devoutly religious and capable student, but also as a militant critic of the government and its self-rule accord with the Palestine Liberation Organization. He organized and participated in rightist protests at Bar-Ilan and in the West Bank, and led student vis-

its to Jewish settlements.

He was more reticent at home, although neighbors said he was friendly to them and always ready to offer help. The second of eight children and single, he lived with his siblings and his strictly Orthodox parents. His mother runs a nursery school in the family house, and his father is a religious scribe.

"This was a classic case in which the education at home had no effect," said an uncle of Mr. Amir who declined to be identified. "His parents support the idea of Greater Israel, but they always preached brotherhood and unity, and said Jews should not fight one another."

Mr. Amir's family closeted itself Sunday in its simple gray stucco home, which was shuttered and blocked by police barricades.

But it was away from home where Mr. Amir was apparently swept up in the increasingly polarized public debate over the government's agreements with the PLO.

Mr. Rabin has been the target of increasingly militant rightist protests in recent months, denounced as a traitor and murderer. Posters showed Mr. Rabin in a Nazi uniform and in an Arab headress, and his pictures were burned. An extreme right-wing member of Parliament, Rehavam Zeevi, even vowed to bring Mr. Rabin to justice before a state tribunal.

Mr. Amir himself came away bruised and battered after a confrontation with police who dragged off scores of demonstrators camped on a disputed West Bank hilltop a few months ago.

At Bar-Ilan University, a religious school near Tel Aviv

where many students are on the political right, those who knew Mr. Amir described him as a firebrand increasingly frustrated with the government's peace policies.

"He was imbued with a sense of divine mission, and believed that God's decrees were above everything else," said Ronen Avraham, a law student.

Shmuel Rosenblum, another student, said that Mr. Amir had called Mr. Rabin's policies national suicide.

"He saw things unraveling before his eyes," Mr. Rosenblum said. "He would say that something has to be done to stop the peace process, and things like, 'Rabin has to die.' But no one believed he would actually go that way. He did it out of despair."

Police Minister Moshe Sahal said that a search of Mr. Amir's room found a copy of a book praising Baruch Goldstein, a follower of the extreme anti-Arab Kach party who massacred 29 Muslims at prayer in Hebron in February 1994 in an attempt to stop peace efforts.

Another book reportedly found was "The Day of the Jackal," a fictional account of an attempted presidential assassination in France.

At Bar-Ilan University, students and faculty held a memorial meeting for Mr. Rabin, and insisted that nothing at their institution could have fostered the actions of Mr. Amir. Rabbis gathered their students to condemn the assassination, and the university announced that it was expelling Mr. Amir, calling him a "cancer" in its midst.

ISRAEL: A Peace Banner Falls

Continued from Page 1

eral new centrist groupings like a new party of Russian immigrants and a new "Third Wave" organization of break-away Laborites, will wait to negotiate with whomever becomes prime minister to form a coalition.

So even with the elections a year off, the question had been whether Mr. Rabin, at 73, could hold off Mr. Netanyahu, 45, a member of a new political generation more attuned to the media and backed by a growing dissatisfaction with Labor policies.

Mr. Netanyahu has regularly criticized the government's peace agreements and security policies, but he has not yet outlined his own positions.

If he did win the prime ministry, he would probably have to win the support of far-right parties to get a majority in the Parliament, and thus would be compelled to take a tough stand on negotiating with Palestinians and other Arabs, and on the implementation of the existing agreements.

Now the question is whether Labor can come up with a candidate who can lead it to victory.

Mr. Peres is the obvious choice, by virtue of his seniority and experience. He was prime minister from 1984 to 1986, and seems certain to be confirmed as Mr. Rabin's immediate successor.

But Mr. Peres has never enjoyed the same popularity as Mr. Rabin, and he is perceived to be more leftist than the late prime minister, and more anxious to strike any deal with the Arabs.

At 72, Mr. Peres also has the political handicap of age, although he shows no signs of ill health. The problem is that the Labor Party now has no other leader with a national stature approaching that of Mr. Rabin or Mr. Peres.

The most prominent of the second-stringers is probably

Ehud Barak, 53, the interior minister and a former chief of staff of the army, who has charisma and the right background.

A dark horse is Haim Ramon, 45, the up-and-coming leader of the Histadrut labor movement, but he broke with Labor and has yet to announce where he will throw his support.

Whoever takes up Mr. Rabin's banner, there is also no telling at this stage what impact his death will have.

As commander of the army in the 1967 Middle East war and as a popular prime minister, Mr. Rabin is certain to become a national martyr, potentially pulling voters toward Labor out of loyalty to his memory.

Similar feelings could turn the public against Likud, which will probably come under attack for not having publicly condemned violent opposition to the government.

But it is equally possible that the assassination will set off a wave of fear and anxiety that will push people toward the comforting toughness of Likud's anti-Palestinian security policies.

Either way, much will depend on how Israel weathers its first assassination of a national leader.

A host of "ifs" make Labor's chances to retain power in the next election delicate at best.

If the peace process stays on track, if the extreme Israeli right can be tamed, if Palestinian terrorism can be kept in check, if the troop withdrawals from West Bank cities proceed calmly, Labor could rally behind its new martyr.

But if it finds itself incapable of matching the formidable stature of its fallen leader, or if the assassination leads to more violence, the goal for which he was killed could be in jeopardy.

Tuesday

STYLE

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EDITORIALS/OPINION

Herald Tribune

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Yitzhak Rabin

Brave and Brilliant

The assassination of Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel removes a statesman, certainly the critical Israeli figure, from Mideast negotiations. Mr. Rabin was gunned down, apparently by a Jewish anti-peace extremist, at a huge peace rally in Tel Aviv. Building on the peace with Egypt fashioned by Israel's then Likud government, Mr. Rabin had brought first himself and then a reluctant and divided Israeli public into a deepening quest for accommodation with the Palestinians. Israel's core adversary. He had concluded a framework peace agreement with his onetime nemesis, Yasser Arafat, two years ago and a West Bank self-rule accord two months ago. With the Palestinian leader, he was attempting to make these paper terms become real.

It was painfully evident that many Palestinians had great misgivings about his process. So did the many Israelis convinced that Mr. Rabin's government was helping create, on land sacred to Israel, a Palestinian state, bound to pose a mortal menace. Alongside the organized political opposition to Mr. Rabin there sprouted a small but dangerous armed resistance, much of it was aimed at Palestinians, but

part of it was aimed at the policy and the authority and now the leader of the elected government. The assassination forces Israel to seek new leadership with credentials matching the toughness that Yitzhak Rabin showed in leading and sending soldiers into battle and in confronting the Palestinian infatada, and the vision he provided in reaching out to Palestinians and the whole Mideast region for peace.

Because it is a democracy and a government of laws, a rarity in its part of the world, Israel will, in our judgment, be able to master the gritty challenge of making clear and certain in this time of pain that continuity and order will follow the terrible disorder of the murder.

The assassin was quoted as saying he had acted "on God's orders." By his foul deed he has demonstrated — as though any follower of the news could doubt it — that no group or movement or country has a corner on this kind of deranged, destructive behavior. Ideally the stark evidence he has provided of this truth can widen the way for Palestinians to join Israelis in common cause against terrorism. Meanwhile, Yitzhak Rabin, a brave and brilliant soldier and a diplomat of towering achievement, will be mourned around the world.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Stay on His Course

Israel has had to endure more than its share of political violence over the years, but it faces a frightening new kind of experience with Saturday's assassination of Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin. The country's democratically elected leader and the guiding hand of its historic peace agreement with the Palestinians was gunned down, apparently by a right-wing Jewish extremist, as he left a peace rally in Tel Aviv. In the past, Arabs have been the killers of Jews. Now what had been unthinkable seems to have occurred, as a Jewish Israeli citizen is accused of striking down the nation's leader.

A country that has survived so many military threats from outside must now old course through the most severe internal political strain that can confront a democratic government. Israel's basic values and the strength of its people will enable it to meet this test. The continued pursuit of peace, with the Palestinians and all of Israel's Arab neighbors, must be Mr. Rabin's monument.

Mr. Rabin was not a man to take unreasonable risks with Israeli security. He aimed himself as a tough professional soldier who fought in the 1948 war of independence and helped assure victory in the 1956 and 1967 wars. He chose the path of negotiation with Yasser Arafat's Palestine Liberation Organization only after he became convinced that the PLO was ready to turn its back on its terrorist past and agree to compromises that would assure the survival of the Jewish state.

The peace negotiations have met with repeated setbacks and crises in the 26 months since that first promising signing ceremony on the White House lawn. But in recent weeks Mr. Rabin had stiffened his resolve to see the process through to a successful conclusion. Just weeks ago,

following a second White House signing ceremony, Israel's army began pulling back from major Palestinian towns in the West Bank. The agenda for the coming months includes Palestinian elections and the start of discussions on the most difficult issues of all — including Jerusalem and Jewish settlements.

Mr. Rabin also oversaw a formal peace agreement with Jordan and first steps toward defining the terms of an eventual peace with Syria. He had a clear vision of an Israel finally at peace with its region, and, step by step, he was making it come true. He knew well enough that his program of peace was violently opposed by Palestinian and Jewish extremists, but he had the courage and determination to press ahead whatever the risks.

Fortunately, his foreign minister, Shimon Peres, who will now take over the reins of power, was a full partner in pioneering the peace process and deserves his nation's confidence in continuing it. He was Mr. Rabin's indispensable alter ego along every step of the road to peace. While the two men differed in background and basic temperament, and for years carried on a bitter rivalry within Israel's Labor Party, the last two years joined them in a common purpose and a common resolve to make peace the legacy of their political generation. Mr. Peres lacks Mr. Rabin's background as a military leader, but as a former prime minister he is a seasoned hand in guarding Israel's diplomatic and security interests.

America, under both the Bush and the Clinton administrations, rightly saw Mr. Rabin as a special ally and did all it could to smooth the path of peace. Its sympathetic efforts will now be needed more than ever to reassure traumatized Israelis and keep a delicate diplomacy on course. That is the best way to honor Mr. Rabin's memory and preserve his greatest achievement.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Korean Slush Fund

For years, South Koreans have presumed that their ruling elite benefited from a corrupt relationship with the nation's industrial giants, but their suspicions were never proved. Now the commission of former President Roh Tae Woo has amassed a huge political slush fund, and he is in office has shocked even the most cynical of the country's citizens. President Kim Young Sam must not flinch from a full investigation and punishment of those guilty of corruption, even if it means sending Mr. Roh to prison.

For Mr. Kim, the first civilian leader of a country in 30 years, it may be difficult to pursue the truth, at least in part because of suspicions that he, too, may have benefited from the illegal funds. He denies that he is getting money from companies or got any money from Mr. Roh, a skeptic note that he became president in 1993 only after allying himself with Mr. Roh's party. The president now controls Parliament by a coalition that broke apart if Mr. Roh, a former general, is imprisoned.

The most startling aspect of the recent scandal is that Kim Dae Jung, the long-time fiery opponent of Mr. Roh's military-backed government, was himself a beneficiary of Mr. Roh's slush fund. Last month he said he accepted a "gift" of \$6 million from Mr. Roh during the 1992 campaign.

America has interests at stake, too. The slush fund, estimated at \$650 million, is believed to have been collected from the

few dozen industrial combines that dominated South Korea's economy. But some opposition legislators are now charging that the General Dynamics Corporation paid Mr. Roh large sums to persuade the military to buy F-16 fighters. General Dynamics strongly denies the charge.

South Korea's success in moving, however fitfully, toward democracy has been one of the most welcome political developments of the last decade in Asia. But, after years of living in the shadow of military dictatorships, the country must not ignore the injustices of the past. The latest scandals must be pursued to demonstrate that the nation's criminal justice system is independent and free.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

Engagement With China

Engagement is the best strategy to ensure that as China increases its power it does so as a responsible member of the international community. The overarching premise of this strategy is that whatever our differences with China, we also have important common interests. Through a healthy, honest dialogue we can work together where we agree and reduce tensions where we disagree.

—U.S. Secretary of Defense William Perry, speaking in Seattle, as quoted by The Washington Post.

Rabin Was Right, So Let the Majority's Silence End

By Thomas L. Friedman

WASHINGTON — I desperately want to write a column saying that despite the assassination of Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel, the peace process between Israel and the Arabs will survive. I am not sure.

The reason is that this is a case where the death of one man really can make an enormous difference. It was only Yitzhak Rabin, among contemporary Israeli leaders, who had the credibility and courage to sell the peace treaty with Yasser Arafat to the Israeli public.

Israel's foreign minister, Shimon Peres, deserves enormous credit for having the initial vision to see the possibility for a breakthrough between Israel and the Palestinians, and to push Mr. Rabin in that direction. But

He was steely, brimming with vigor, more committed than ever to going forward with the Palestinians.

it was Mr. Rabin who, once convinced that Mr. Arafat was ready to deal, persuaded Israelis that they could trade land for peace with their mortal enemy. They would not have bought the deal from anyone else.

There are two reasons. One is that Mr. Rabin was the Israeli everyman. He was deeply in touch with the soul of the great Israeli silent majority. His gruff, no-nonsense approach to life epitomized the personality of the native-born Israeli Sabra. He did not take any flak from anyone. And, like the Israeli silent majority, Prime Minister Rabin always made clear that he was making peace with

the Palestinians not because he liked them but because he believed that it was the best way to guarantee a secure and prosperous Israel, because he believed that Israelis would never be able to feel at home unless the Palestinians did as well.

The second reason for Mr. Rabin's unique credibility was his war record. He commanded the Israeli troops that captured Jerusalem, the Golan Heights, the Sinai and the West Bank in 1967, and therefore he alone had the standing to give them back in peace.

Having just spent two weeks traveling through the Middle East, I am convinced that the peace process that Mr. Rabin so boldly helped to set in motion is very real — but now we are going to find out just how real.

One thing I learned a long time ago is that sometimes the news is in the noise and sometimes the news is in the silence, and the real story in the Middle East since Sept. 13, 1993, when Mr. Rabin and Mr. Arafat shook hands at the White House, has been the silence with which the vast majority of Israelis and Palestinians accepted this peace and wanted to see it go forward.

The people who heard that silence most loudly, the people who were driven crazy by that silence, were the extremists in both communities. The Jewish and Muslim fanatics. They heard the silence within their communities and decided that they had to do something about it — to make sure that this peace process did not go forward.

They knew that to break through the silence they had to engage to something more than garden-variety ter-

rorism. They had to engage in acts of violence so unspeakable that they might be able to create a tit-for-tat situation that would unravel the new relationship between Israelis and Arabs.

For two years the Jewish and Muslim fanatics tried their best, with suicide bombs and killings in a mosque, but they could not stop the process. The silent majorities were too strong. So now they have gone to a new extreme. Instead of killing each other, and hoping that it would explode the peace, they have begun to kill their own.

I saw Mr. Rabin 10 days ago. We spent an hour together sitting in his Tel Aviv office schmoozing about the peace process. In his low-key manner he thanked me for a column I had written in defense of what he was doing.

As always, he smoked like a chimney. He looked thin and worn down. But the one thing that struck me was the contrast between his physical appearance and the words he spoke, which were steely, brimming with vigor and more committed than ever to going forward with the Palestinians.

When a friend asked me later how I found Mr. Rabin, I said that he struck me as "a man on a mission." He knew just where he was going, and he was ready to take any heat to get there, and he did not care whom he offended along the way, because he was sure in his soul that what he was doing was best for Israel and the Jewish people.

I know he was right, and I pray that the Israeli silent majority he represented so well will find a way to complete his courageous mission. Good-bye, Yitzhak. I will forever be proud to tell my children and my children's children that we were friends.

The New York Times.

The Tragedy Can Be Decisive in the Struggle for Israel's Soul

By Shai Feldman

LEXINGTON, Massachusetts — The assassination of Yitzhak Rabin, the first of a prominent political figure in the Jewish state, is a defining moment for the Jewish state. Like the 1973 Yom Kippur war and the 1982 war in Lebanon, the killing is bound to induce considerable soul-searching among Israelis.

The tragedy will help them clarify to themselves who they are and what kind of society and state they wish to have.

In the immediate aftermath of the assassination, there was considerable commentary to the effect that a major crisis in Israeli democracy would now take place and that the peace process might come to a complete stop. Quite the contrary is likely to be the case.

Israel is a robust democracy, and Saturday's events are unlikely to shake the nature and stability of its political system. Moreover, Israelis are now bound to close ranks behind their interim prime minister, Shimon Peres. That is particularly likely to be the case within the Labor Party leadership, where grief over Mr. Rabin's death will spare Mr. Peres some of the bickering that the slain prime minister was compelled to endure in recent months.

The effects of the assassination on the opposition Likud bloc are likely to be even more profound. Embarrassed that their inflammatory rhetoric may have created the atmosphere conducive to Mr. Rabin's murder, Likud leaders are likely to mute their criticism of the government's policy in the near future. The fact that the assassin appears to have acted alone will only increase suspicion that he was affected by the general character of Israel's political discourse in recent months.

In the short term, this will deter Likud leaders from employing their past favorite weapon — personal attacks on Mr. Peres. Consequently, the interim prime minister will have every opportunity to consolidate his position at the helm.

Paradoxically, even more soul-searching can now be expected in the center and on the left of Israeli politics. Since Labor won the 1992 elections and formed a coalition with the left-of-center Meretz party, the two parties' rank-and-file members have become inactive, assessing that the government would be able to carry

through their peace agenda without continuous grass-roots support.

By contrast, the grand compromises reached with the Palestinians in Oslo in September 1993, in Cairo in May 1994 and in Washington last month, as well as expectations of substantial Israeli concessions in the framework of a future Syrian-Israeli agreement, propelled the supporters of Likud and right-of-Likud parties and movements into action. Through numerous demonstrations they increasingly dominated the extra-parliamentary political scene.

Realization that their passivity was a major mistake came late to Labor and its followers. The Tel Aviv pro-peace rally that Mr. Rabin attended moments before his assassination — the first in many months — was an expression and a result of this late awareness.

Now it must become all too clear to Labor that the consequences of abandoning the Israeli street can be catastrophic. Hopefully, this will induce massive mobilization among Labor and left-of-Labor supporters, allowing them to reclaim the center of the political map.

No less important are the more general

potential effects of Saturday's tragedy on the struggle over Israel's soul.

Soon after the 1967 war and the conquest of the West Bank and Gaza, the father of Israel's peace movement, Aryeh Eliav, pointed out that occupation of territories upon which large Palestinian populations reside would lead to resistance, and that dealing with resistance would require the widespread exercise of violence. He further warned that once such violence and counter-violence became routine, the trouble would not stop at Israel's doorstep but would eventually creep into Israeli society itself.

Mr. Rabin's assassination underscores that point and should increase Israel's determination to rid itself of the remaining elements of its control over the West Bank. This will allow Israelis a new and important opportunity to restore their country's pre-1967 self-image — as a society dedicated to freedom, equality, democracy and peace.

The writer, a senior research associate at Harvard University's Center for Science and International Affairs, contributed this comment to the Herald Tribune.

The Reporter of the Crime Has Fallen Into the Murderers' Hands

By Samantha Power

WASHINGTON — Shy and bespectacled, David Rohde, 28, a correspondent for The Christian Science Monitor, was an unlikely candidate to become Ratko Mladic's least favorite person. But when he discovered a mass grave of Muslims near Srebrenica in August, David earned that distinction by doing more than any other Western official or journalist to expose the largest single killing spree in Europe in 50 years.

While Western spokesmen spoke the summer weakly lamenting the "disappearance" of 8,000 Muslim men and trying to change the subject, David Rohde refused to let the issue die with the men.

Now he has been abducted. Let us return the favor and demand that the Serbs release him.

As the sun rose on Sunday, Oct. 29, in Sarajevo, David filed a message to his editor in Boston with a story idea and set off alone in a rental car toward Bosnian Serb-held territory. He did not wait for his editor's sign-off because he knew all too well that he would never agree to the trip.

On Aug. 16, when David had last visited Serbian territory, he arrived carrying a blurry U.S. spy photo of a suspected mass grave site in eastern Bosnia and left concealing a bounty of Muslim mementos — prayer beads, local election ballots, photographs and an elementary school diploma. All that remained of the Muslim men of Srebrenica.

He returned to Belgrade and wrote an unforgettable story, "Evidence Indicates Bosnian Massacre," that told of unspeakable crimes.

On July 11, Western leaders had watched Serbian tanks roll over a Dutch "line in the sand" and overrun the United Nations-declared safe area. Television cameras filmed the Bosnian Serb General Mladic, indicted for war crimes, handing candy to children, coaxing women onto buses and insisting that Muslim men be "screened" for war crimes.

A UN military spokesman, Lieutenant Colonel Gary Cow-

ard, announced at the July 13 press briefing in Sarajevo that General Mladic had informed the UN commander that the Bosnian Serb army would "stop the massacre" only if the Bosnian government agreed to a cease-fire in western Bosnia.

When asked to confirm that there was a massacre of Muslims going on, Colonel Coward, one of the most dedicated and honest peacekeepers around, answered: "Something was probably lost in translation. Mladic probably said he wanted to prevent a massacre and the translator mixed up 'prevent' and 'stop.'" But General Mladic meant what he said. Indeed, he traveled from one execution site to another to personally oversee the extermination.

Nobody can claim not to have known about the massacres. We knew, but we rationalized, forgetting that the "uncontrolled elements" were the ones in control of the would-be (and now will-be)

Bosnian Serb state. It took David's brave, foolhardy trip to eastern Bosnia to make us believe what we all already knew.

On Aug. 16, he spent three hours probing the woods and fields of Nova Kasaba. With reddish hair, khaki pants and a blue button-down oxford shirt, he could not blend. While bemoaning himself for the stubborn and dangerous quest, he came upon bulldozer tracks, freshly relocated soil and bones. His heart dropped when he spotted a leg protruding from the freshly dug earth, a leg too big to be anything but human. "He must have been tall, a leg too big to be anything but human," he thought, and he must have died horribly," David wrote later.

David relied on a faxed copy of the satellite photo that UN Ambassador Madeleine Albright had presented to the Security Council two days before.

Mrs. Albright decried the Serbs' "extraordinary cruelty," and David's story confirmed it, yet the Clinton administration did not publicly raise the issue again for the next two months.

Disgusted, he headed to Tuzla, where a few of Muslim survivors had fled after playing dead in a pile of bodies in Nova Kasaba. Even David, who had seen the grave with his own eyes, who had also discovered feces, blood and bullet marks inside a football stadium in Braunschweig, could not believe that what he had seen was real. When the survivors and the victims' relatives and friends snatched the documents from his hands in Tuzla, however, all his doubts — and hope — vanished. He sent me an e-mail from Tuzla: "I cannot articulate the combination of sadness and disbelief that washed over me when these men would accurately describe the soccer field I visited in Nova Kasaba and then go on to talk about 1,000 people being gunned down. I kept asking them more and more detailed questions about Nova Kasaba, hoping they would get things wrong, but they didn't. These people aren't lying."

The more he learned, the harder it got. "All those soldiers in Tuzla, staring at me, asking over and over again about their fathers..." David described the reaction of Dzemal Smajic, who "gaped" when he was shown the 1982 elementary school certificate of merit belonging to his brother Murat. The brothers had been separated in an ambush fleeing Srebrenica. After David explained that he had found the certificate 15 meters from a mass grave, Dzemal "stared blankly and then quietly faded into a crowd of soldiers."

David's methodical accounts of Serbian atrocities did not change policy in Washington. But other journalists knew of his quest, and they ultimately followed suit, producing a thorough and ghastly account of a massacre that the world let happen.

I relay David's odyssey because he is my colleague and dear friend. American officials claim that they can do no more than "raise the issue at the highest levels." David did more. Why can't they?

The writer covered the fall of Srebrenica as a special correspondent for The Washington Post, in which this comment appeared.

Queuing to Join the Hanoi Club

By Philip Taubman

HANOI — The full-page ad in the Vietnam Business Journal promises swimming, tennis, squash, windsurfing and sailing. These are just some of the privileges of membership at the Hanoi Club, 76 Yen Phu Street, by the shore of West Lake.

I called for further details. The initiation fee for an individual membership is \$8,500.

The club is under construction, expected to open at the end of 1996, but temporary quarters are available now, and the membership rolls are growing, mostly foreign businessmen but some Vietnamese. They promised to fax me a brochure.

Perhaps Robert McNamara should get one before coming to Hanoi this week for his first visit since the Vietnam War. For Vietnamese, his visit may stir some bitter memories of a conflict that ended 20 years ago, but most people here will be too busy trying to get a piece of the economic action to pay much attention. They may want to know more about his tenure as head of Ford Motor Co. than his management of the U.S. military.

The Hanoi Club represents the uppermost end of the economic boom, still way beyond the reach of all but the most successful entrepreneurs. But the growth spurt is changing urban Vietnam, filling the shops with consumer goods, putting \$3,000

Honda motor scooters in the hands of thousands of citizens, producing traffic congestion and revolutionizing communications. A country that had 100,000 telephones in 1990 will have 4 million by 2000.

Much of the country remains painfully poor and backward. Per capita income for Vietnam's 74 million people is \$200 a year, and most of the population still lives in rural areas that have felt little lift. But the economy is growing at nearly 10 percent a year.

For an American, the absence of racism about the war, at least on the surface, is striking. Americans, despite the years of bombing and the economic embargo that followed the war, somehow ended up as role models for many Vietnamese.

French colonization and Japanese occupation left deeper scars, and the big investors from Taiwan, South Korea and Singapore are viewed warily as Asian rivals. The United States, and brand names like Coke and Colgate, enjoy a favored place even though U.S. investment lags behind that of other countries.

Eugene Matthews, one of the first American businessmen to see the economic potential here, finds that discussions with the Vietnamese rarely turn to the

war. "It's past, gone, happened long ago, as far as they're concerned," he said. "They want to talk business, not politics."

The other curious thing about Vietnam is the survival of the Communist leadership. In a capital where the local currency is so inflated and the dollar so ubiquitous that taxi meters record fares in dollars, it is disconcerting to find a corner and find a billboard with Communist slogans, or to hear people speculating about decisions that will be made at the Eighth Communist Party Congress next year.

Like China, Vietnam is proving that economic reform and political rigidity can coexist, at least for now. Unlike the Soviet Communist Party, Vietnam's rulers divined that a repressive political system can remain in place if the standard of living is improving and the opportunity to make and spend money is not suffocated by the government.

The party frets about something that its leaders call "peaceful evolution," which they define as the insidious development of democratic values. They are betting that prosperity will count for more than civil liberties, but they worry that one will lead to a demand for the other.

It seems a risky bet. But then, Vietnam does not always turn out the way Americans expect.

The New York Times.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1895: Press Striking

BRUSSELS — A serious strike of newspaper compositors has broken out at Ghent. All the papers ceased to appear today [Nov. 5], the managers of the Ghent journals having refused to accept a new tariff of salaries. The single exception is a socialist organ. The editors and managers of the newspapers threaten to punish the strikers by introducing the composing machine, and doing away altogether with hand labor, so that possibly the strike might have unexpected consequences.

1920: Riot in Athens

ATHENS — An opposition newspaper yesterday [Nov. 4] appeared with a portrait of ex-King Constantine on its front page. As soon as it was put on sale a crowd rushed the kiosk, half of them trying to tear up the papers and the other half trying to kiss the portrait of the former monarch. A riot

started. Revolver shots were fired and three men were wounded. To avoid similar occurrences, the government has placed a ban on the sale of firearms and forbidden the publication, sale or distribution of portraits of the deposed king.

1945: Assembly Meets

PARIS — Elected representatives of the French people will take over their functions of national government for the first time in five years at 3 p.m. today [Nov. 6] when the Constituent Assembly chosen at the recent election assemblies in the Chamber of Deputies across the Seine from the Place de la Concorde, General Charles de Gaulle will go through the motions of resigning, but it is expected that he and his cabinet will not resign formally until Friday. At that time General de Gaulle is expected to be called upon to form a new government which will be in power for the 7 months during which the new constitution will be drawn up.



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INTERNATIONAL

LANGUAGE



Chung Tae Soo, chairman of Hanbo Group, arriving at the Seoul prosecutor's office.

Slush-Fund Secrets: A Roh Partner Talks Prominent Businessman Helped Hide \$65 Million

SEOUL — An official in the prosecutor's office said Sunday that a wealthy South Korean businessman had broken the silence surrounding Roh Tae Woo's secret fortune by admitting that he helped the former president hide at least \$65 million.

The official said that, after stonewalling prosecutors who summoned him Saturday for questioning, Chung Tae Soo, chairman of Hanbo Group, acknowledged his links to the \$654 million slush fund Mr. Roh amassed while in office.

A confession by Mr. Chung would be a breakthrough in the investigation that is focusing on which businessmen gave Mr. Roh the money and what the tycoons were given in return.

Mr. Chung was the first tycoon to be summoned. Hanbo was the shining corporate success story of Mr. Roh's 1988-93 term, going from an obscure construction concern to a top-20 company involved in huge state infrastructure projects.

The Yonhap news agency said the heads of 10 other business conglomerates, or *chaebol*, would be summoned next week, including the chairman of Daewoo Group, Dong Bang

Group and Sunkyong Group.

After two nights of violent street protests, Seoul and other cities were relatively peaceful Sunday. On Saturday, thousands of demonstrators clashed with riot policemen in the capital, venting anger over political corruption, demanding Mr. Roh's arrest and accusing President Kim Young Sam of a cover-up.

More than 10,000 protesters in a Seoul park chanted: "Death to everyone involved in corruption!" and "Death to the Kim Young Sam government!"

Daewoo is suspected of helping Mr. Roh launder more than 10 billion won (\$13 million), prosecutors have said. Dong Bang and Sunkyong are linked to Mr. Roh by marriage to his children, and prosecutors have said Mr. Roh's relatives could be the key to unlocking the secrets of where the ex-president's money is now stashed.

They have asked the Foreign Ministry for help in searching through Swiss bank accounts. Mr. Roh has said he still holds only \$242 million.

The official in the prosecutor's office quoted Mr. Chung as saying he received more than 50 billion won from false-name accounts held by Mr. Roh and used the money for his business.

A Dose of Conspiracy Theory

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — "I'm a screenwriter working at Warner Bros.," writes Brian Helgeland of Malibu, California, "on an original idea of my own (sic) entitled *Conspiracy Theory*."

... I'm wondering if you've heard a particular Conspiracy Theory that has stuck with you over the years. I'm looking for the odd, the outrageous and the humorous.

He came to the right place. "Humpty Dumpty Was Pushed!" was a bumper sticker on my car in the '80s, and I am thinking of putting in a special fax line to receive Vincent Foster material from the narrow-eyed crowd that knows it has a softie in me. (They never did find the bullet, you know, no matter how Mike Wallace pooh-poohs it all on "60 Minutes.")

The first use so far of the phrase — perhaps the bright coinage — lies a-mouldering in the invaluable files of Merriam-Webster. In the Oct. 22, 1945, edition of *The New Republic*, Henry Morgenthau Jr., the Treasury secretary, was quoted predicting "the end of heavy industry in Germany will permit transfer of factories to the very places where they would have been located in the first place, if access to raw materials, markets, labor, and power had been really decisive factors in European development."

Heinz Eulau, assistant editor of *The New Republic*, waved this idea off: "Mr. Morgenthau's conspiracy theory simply does not hold."

According to the first Barnhart Dictionary Companion, published in 1982, *conspiracy theory* "has been widely used since 1973, perhaps sparked by the many theories about the worldwide energy crisis, which began that year."

In 1979, *The New Republic* again used the term, this time in attacking President Jimmy Carter's handling of the energy crisis: "He has encouraged conspiracy theories about oil companies, by blaming them every time his energy proposals have run into opposition."

Conspire is rooted in "to breathe together," and is older than Shakespeare, who had Brutus say in "Julius Caesar": "Conspiracy/Sham'st thou to show thy dang'rous brow by night/When evils are most free?" In criminal law, *conspiracy* is a catchall charge used by prosecutors whose case is too weak to prove the commission of what was conspired about.

Sustained suspicion about the official conclusions regarding the death of John F. Kennedy led establishmentarians to characterize the disbelievers as *conspiracy theorists* or *conspirators*.

torians. Judge Alex Kozinski, perhaps fed up with the notions of the likes of the fictional documentary filmmaker Oliver Stone, wrote in wonderment two years ago of "2,000 books (yes, two thousand) and countless articles and pamphlets that make up the J.F.K. *conspiramania*."

Note that *pooh-pooh* is frequently associated with the phrase, as the verb describing the action taken by people who use it. This is a reduplication of the single *pooh*, an exclamation of contempt that came into the language around 1595.

What does somebody besmeared as a *conspiracy theorist*, which denotes a person who attributes an unexplained or unaccountable event to a sinister plot, call those who readily accept coincidence as an explanation? *Dupes*, from the French *dupes*, "to deceive or trick."

A colleague came by the other day to ask if I'd heard of *torious interference*. The term is kicking about in journalistic circles, and we may be hearing more of it soon; I figured it was time to look it up to be ready to amaze my legal-eagle friends.

A *tor* is a wrong. The word is rooted in the Latin *torus*, "crooked, dubious, twisted," from *torquere*, "to twist." (The *torque* of an engine is its rotating power; that's a good twist.) In English, a *tor* is not a crime; it is a civil wrong, like "alienating the affection of a spouse" or "misuse of trade secrets," which can be subject to lawsuits.

The adjective form is *torious*, and should not be confused with *tormentous*, from the same Latin root, which means "winding, twisting," and must not be confused with *tormentous*, "painful," as when your arm is twisted. (A winding road is *toruous* and only *toruous* if the traveler is being arm-twisted on the way. I think I'm lost.)

Toruous, as well as *torious interference*, is defined heavily in the big, fat second edition of the Dictionary of Modern Legal Usage, by Bryan A. Garner. *Torious interference*, his book explains, is "the tort of intentionally persuading or inducing someone to breach a contract made with a third party." I called Garner in Texas and had it explained in layman's terms: "Say you had a contract with Joe Blow, and I for some reason tried to get you to break that contract. Or say that Pepsi has an exclusive contract with a hotel chain to carry Pepsi products, and Coke tries to get the hotel to carry Coke despite that contract. That's *torious interference*."

In pro football, the penalty is an automatic first down from the point of the tort.

New York Times Service

BOOKS

THE STORIES OF VLADIMIR NABOKOV

Edited by Dmitri Nabokov, 659 pages. \$35. Alfred A. Knopf.

Reviewed by
Michiko Kakutani

THE narrator of Vladimir Nabokov's 1925 story "The Fog," says "I neither know nor wish to know who was wrong and who was right in this affair. The story could have been given a different twist, and made to depict compassionately how a girl's happiness had been mortified for the sake of a copper coin, how Emma spent the whole night crying, and how, after falling asleep toward morning, she saw again, in her dreams, the frenzied face of her father as he pummeled her lover. Or perhaps what matters is not the human pain or joy at all but, rather, the play of shadow and light on a live body, the harmony of trifles assembled on this particular day, at this particular moment, in a unique and inimitable way."

As he has done so often in his novels, Nabokov is giving us in this passage a telling description of his own art: a glimpse of the master magician at work, stroking through his characters' lives and using his wand to illuminate the glittering surfaces of their daily routines, even as he stage-manages their fates with cool aplomb.

If there is a chilly detachment to his work, it remains the detachment of a self-conscious artist intent on making his imagination impose order on the messy details of real life and using memory and artifice to freeze, if only momentarily, the constant slippage of time present into time past.

In this sumptuous volume of 65 short stories — which range from "The Wood-Sprite," published in a Russian émigré newspaper in Berlin in 1921, to "Lance," published in *The New Yorker* in 1952 — the reader is treated to a glorious recapitulation of the sorcerer's entire career.

His fascination with the elusive transactions made between life and art, his obsession with memory and the practice of nostalgia, his own experience of emigration, and his love of games and puzzles and coincidence — all can be found in these pages. Thirteen of the tales have never been published in English in book form before.

Dmitri Nabokov, the author's son, has arranged the stories in chronological order, so the reader can easily trace the evolution in Nabokov's style and preoccupations. While the earliest stories, written during the author's first years in Berlin, display a certain clumsiness of structure, they also radiate a youthful sense of wonder, a delight in the sensuousness of the world, a belief in "the profound beneficence of all that surrounded me, the blissful bond between me and all of creation."

In later stories, this celebration of the world's organic harmony is replaced by a more willful pursuit of esthetic order.

WHAT THEY'RE READING

• David Koltz-Pickering, administrator of information services for the Council of Foreign Relations in New York City, is reading "Prisoner's Dilemma" by William Poundstone.

• "It's math and the history of the nuclear bomb. It's a great book."

(Maria Samminitelli, IHT)



and Nabokov's rapturous embrace of life is displaced by darker intimations: an apprehension of life's brevity, an awareness of the hovering presence of death. Graf, the neurotic hero of "A Busy Man," becomes so fearful of being struck down in his 33d year that he starts taking "extraordinary measures to protect his life from the claims of fate"; he stops going out, stops shaving, spends more and more time in bed.

In other stories, it is Nabokov the puppeteer who arbitrarily dispenses death and disappointment, the same Nabokov, of course, who got rid of the narrator's mother in "Lolita" with a two-word parenthesis ("picnic, lightning"). He knocks off the pretty heroines of "A Russian Beauty" and "Spring in Fialta" in a casual sentence or two, and in "The Return of Chorb," he deprives the poor hero of his new bride in a paragraph.

In fact, Nabokov's playful cruelty, his techy disdain for his characters, is very much in evidence in this volume, where again and again he uses his fabulous descriptive powers to

conjure up a man's speckled skin, a woman's drooping chin.

The behavior of the people in these stories is often equally repellent. The amateur lepidopterist in "The Aurelian" is all set to leave his wife with a pile of debts while he absconds to Spain to look for butterflies; and the hero of "A Dashing Fellow" is so intent on getting a woman into bed that he neglects to give her an urgent message that her father is dying.

Such stories have won Nabokov a reputation for heartlessness, but there is also a strain of melancholy and delectable hurt in this volume, emotions stemming in part, no doubt, from the author's own experience as an émigré, forced to flee Russia in 1919 with his family after the revolution. Exile, after all, is a form of loss, the loss of one's past and language and home, and a sense of loss permeates these stories, surfacing in missed connections and broken promises as well as divorce, bereavement and death.

Michiko Kakutani is on the staff of *The New York Times*.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

THE United States won the Bermuda Bowl contest at the Marlboro World Championship in Beijing, regaining a title it last held in 1987.

In the diagrammed deal, the American Jeff Meckstroth opened the West hand with two hearts, which in his methods shows a limited three-suited hand short in diamonds. This caused Eric Rodwell as East to jump dramatically to seven clubs, since he knew the hands were a perfect fit. It was likely that his partner held the club

king, and if not, the finesse was a 50-50 chance.

Eric Kokish, the Canadian South, now had something to think about. He had full confidence that his opponents were on firm ground and that the grand slam would succeed. He was right about that. He also decided that at favorable vulnerability he could save effectively in seven diamonds, a decision that proved wrong, but only barely.

West led the spade king, winning the trick, and led a low spade for his partner to ruff. East underled his club ace, and West was able to win with the king, cash the spade ace and provide a second ruff. Two winning hearts were cashed, leaving South with nothing but his six trumps. He had to ruff a club, and East scored his A-Q of diamonds.

The result was down nine, a rare score of 2,300. Meckstroth and Rodwell got slightly more than the 2,140 they would have scored in seven clubs, and the Americans gained 14 imps.

NORTH			
♠ 10 7 2	♥ 10 9 8 7	♦ 10 9 8 7	♣ 10 9 8 7
♠ 10 9 8 7	♥ 10 9 8 7	♦ 10 9 8 7	♣ 10 9 8 7
♠ 10 9 8 7	♥ 10 9 8 7	♦ 10 9 8 7	♣ 10 9 8 7
♠ 10 9 8 7	♥ 10 9 8 7	♦ 10 9 8 7	♣ 10 9 8 7
♠ 10 9 8 7	♥ 10 9 8 7	♦ 10 9 8 7	♣ 10 9 8 7
♠ 10 9 8 7	♥ 10 9 8 7	♦ 10 9 8 7	♣ 10 9 8 7
♠ 10 9 8 7	♥ 10 9 8 7	♦ 10 9 8 7	♣ 10 9 8 7
♠ 10 9 8 7	♥ 10 9 8 7	♦ 10 9 8 7	♣ 10 9 8 7
♠ 10 9 8 7	♥ 10 9 8 7	♦ 10 9 8 7	♣ 10 9 8 7

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding: North 1♥, 2♥, 3♥, 4♥, 5♥, 6♥, 7♥, 8♥, 9♥, 10♥, 11♥, 12♥, 13♥, 14♥, 15♥, 16♥, 17♥, 18♥, 19♥, 20♥, 21♥, 22♥, 23♥, 24♥, 25♥, 26♥, 27♥, 28♥, 29♥, 30♥, 31♥, 32♥, 33♥, 34♥, 35♥, 36♥, 37♥, 38♥, 39♥, 40♥, 41♥, 42♥, 43♥, 44♥, 45♥, 46♥, 47♥, 48♥, 49♥, 50♥, 51♥, 52♥, 53♥, 54♥, 55♥, 56♥, 57♥, 58♥, 59♥, 60♥, 61♥, 62♥, 63♥, 64♥, 65♥, 66♥, 67♥, 68♥, 69♥, 70♥, 71♥, 72♥, 73♥, 74♥, 75♥, 76♥, 77♥, 78♥, 79♥, 80♥, 81♥, 82♥, 83♥, 84♥, 85♥, 86♥, 87♥, 88♥, 89♥, 90♥, 91♥, 92♥, 93♥, 94♥, 95♥, 96♥, 97♥, 98♥, 99♥, 100♥.

AMERICAN TOPICS

What Exactly Did the T. Rex Do With Those Tiny Arms?

Did Tyrannosaurus rex use its tiny arms for fighting, love-making or nothing at all?

Millions of years after the tyrant dinosaurs disappeared, paleontologists have yet to figure out why its arms were only three-feet (90-centimeters) long, when the rest of it was so big.

"It's a hotly debated topic — paleontologists call each other names over it," said K. Christopher Beard, a researcher at the Carnegie Museum and one of about 700 scientists at the meeting of the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology last week in Pittsburgh.

T. rex roamed parts of western North America about 70 million years ago. The towering meat-eater stood nearly 20-feet (six-meters) tall, weighed 6 to 8 tons and had powerful hind legs. But the arms were about as long as a human's.

Jack Horner, curator of paleontology at the Museum of the Rockies in Bozeman, Montana, argued that T. rex's forelimbs may have simply been a vestige of an evolutionary ancestor.

Kenneth Carpenter of the Denver Museum of Natural History said he believed the well-developed forelimb muscles show T. rex used the arms to grab its prey.

Thomas R. Holtz Jr. of the University of Maryland said many scientists theorized that

the males might have used the forelimbs to hold onto females when copulating.

The arms may also have been simply for display, just as the flightless ostrich uses its wings for show, Mr. Holtz said.

About People

Ronald Reagan and his wife, Nancy, announced a year ago that the former president was suffering from Alzheimer's disease. Last week, they announced that they are lending their names, without funding, to establish the Ronald and Nancy Reagan Research Institute. Its goal will be to unite scientists and drug and biotechnology companies in the search for a cure for the degenerative illness that destroys memory, cognitive abilities and judgment.

Judge Lance A. Ito is back on the bench — but not on television. In his first case since O. J. Simpson was acquitted, Judge Ito presided over a robbery trial last week. Jury selection took a few hours instead of two months. There were no cameras, plenty of seats and only one lawyer on each side. "I've been involved with a long trial," the judge said, sending 20 potential jurors into laughter.

Short Takes

Where do rock bands get those strange names? Pink Floyd was named after two blues musicians, Pink Anderson and Floyd Council. The New York Times reports. The Grateful Dead, according to the Funk & Wagnalls dictionary, refers to "the motif of a very widespread group of folk tales." The Velvet Underground was a paperback book about odd sexual mores. Procol Harum was the misspelled pedigree name of a Siamese cat.

International Herald Tribune

A Bribe in the '92 Noriega Trial?

Prosecutors See No Grounds for Reopening Case

By William Booth

Washington Post Service

MIAMI — Federal prosecutors have acknowledged that a key witness in the drug trafficking trial of the Panamanian dictator Manuel Noriega may have been bribed into testifying by the Cali drug cartel of Colombia.

The disclosure of a possible payoff of \$1.25 million was made in the government's written response to Mr. Noriega's demand for a new trial.

Lawyers for the former general, who is serving a 40-year sentence for allowing Panama to be used as a major way station for cocaine shipments to the United States during the 1980s, charged two months ago that prosecutors had entered into a "secret deal" with the cartel to convict Mr. Noriega.

In their response filed last week, federal prosecutors disclosed that an unnamed informant told agents with the Drug Enforcement Administration in

September that the cartel paid the witness, Ricardo Bilionick, \$250,000 in cash the day before he surrendered to U.S. authorities in Panama. In addition, the informant told them that the cartel placed \$1 million in certificates of deposit in Mr. Bilionick's safety deposit box in Panama.

Another informant, also unidentified, confirmed the outline of the alleged payoff, according to the prosecutors.

Nonetheless, they denied that the allegations were sufficient grounds for a new trial. Mr. Bilionick, in his own written deposition, denied receiving any reward, monetary or otherwise, from the cartel. He was a major prosecution witness in Mr. Noriega's 1992 trial here. Trained as an attorney at Tulane University, Mr. Bilionick is a former Panamanian diplomat who became a major figure in the now mostly defunct Medellín cartel in the 1980s.

Although he had no direct knowledge of payments to Mr. Noriega, he provided details about how the Panamanian connection operated.

Mr. Noriega's attorneys contend Mr. Bilionick was paid by the rival drug lords in order to secure a sentence reduction for Luis (Lucho) Santacruz Echeverri, the brother of the head of the Cali cartel, who was serving a 23-year-sentence in a drug case that is unrelated to the Noriega affair.

Federal prosecutors did cut a deal with Mr. Santacruz, reducing his sentence by eight years, acknowledging in court papers his help in securing Mr. Bilionick as a witness against Mr. Noriega. Prosecutors, however, stressed that the bribe is only an "allegation."

CROSSWORD

- ACROSS**
- 1 Danger signal
 - 6 Where Mongolia is
 - 10 Float, as a scent
 - 14 He raised quite a racket in the '60's
 - 15 "Androcles and the —"
 - 16 Long-legged bird
 - 17 80's Lee Majors series
 - 19 Nothin'
 - 20 Isman Bobby
 - 21 Oceanian
 - 22 More sodden
 - 24 Wingspread
 - 25 "How do I love thee? Let —"
 - 26 Valerie of "Rhoda"
 - 28 Carte blanche
 - 33 Obie or Edgar
 - 34 "Alas, —"
 - 35 "York, —"
 - 36 Equal
 - 38 Desert in 6-Across
 - 39 Tennis starter
 - 40 Scousaphone cousin
 - 41 Analogous
 - 42 Noddy, in Nice
 - 43 West Pointer
 - 44 Vanessa or Lynn
 - 45 "Holy" city
 - 46 Links cry
 - 48 "Rule, Britannia!" composer
 - 49 Close
 - 47 Overnight flight
 - 50 Treasure
 - 51 Word with credibility or generation
 - 54 Td —
 - 55 When "the linn" is easy
 - 56 Hearts or darts
 - 58 Toward shelter
 - 59 Persian Gulf ship
 - 60 America Online patron
 - 62 Ticked (off)
 - 63 Minimum
 - 64 Actor Thurnas
 - 65 Verifiable
 - 66 "Arabian Nights" prince
 - 67 Sauce brand
 - 68 Paron and others
 - 69 Old phone call cost
 - 70 "Peter Pan" pirate
 - 81 Type of monster
 - 82 Iowa city
 - 83 Vivacious
 - 86 Suffix with glob
 - 87 Dead heat

Solution to Puzzle of Nov. 3

ACROSS: 1 DANGER, 6 MONGOLIA, 10 FLOAT, 14 RACKET, 15 ANDROCLAS, 16 HERON, 17 80'S, 19 NOTHING, 20 ISMAN, 21 OCEANIAN, 22 MORE, 24 WINGSPAN, 25 LOVE, 26 VALERIE, 28 CARTE, 33 OBIE, 34 ALAS, 35 YORK, 36 EQUAL, 38 DESERT, 39 TENNIS, 40 SCOUSAPHONE, 41 ANALOGOUS, 42 NODDY, 43 WEST, 44 VANESSA, 45 HOLY, 46 LINKS, 48 RULE, 49 CLOSE, 47 OVERNIGHT, 50 TREASURE, 51 WORD, 54 TD, 55 WHEN, 56 HEARTS, 58 TOWARD, 59 PERSIAN, 60 AMERICA, 62 TICKED, 63 MINIMUM, 64 ACTOR, 65 VERIFIABLE, 66 ARABIAN, 67 SAUCE, 68 PARON, 69 OLD, 70 PETER, 81 TYPE, 82 IOWA, 83 VIVACIOUS, 86 SUFFIX, 87 DEAD.

DOWN: 2 DANGER, 3 MONGOLIA, 4 FLOAT, 5 RACKET, 6 ANDROCLAS, 7 HERON, 8 80'S, 9 NOTHING, 10 ISMAN, 11 OCEANIAN, 12 MORE, 13 WINGSPAN, 14 LOVE, 15 VALERIE, 16 CARTE, 17 OBIE, 18 ALAS, 19 YORK, 20 EQUAL, 21 DESERT, 22 TENNIS, 23 SCOUSAPHONE, 24 ANALOGOUS, 25 NODDY, 26 WEST, 27 VANESSA, 28 HOLY, 29 LINKS, 30 RULE, 31 CLOSE, 32 OVERNIGHT, 33 TREASURE, 34 WORD, 35 TD, 36 WHEN, 37 HEARTS, 38 TOWARD, 39 PERSIAN, 40 AMERICA, 41 TICKED, 42 MINIMUM, 43 ACTOR, 44 VERIFIABLE, 45 ARABIAN, 46 SAUCE, 47 PARON, 48 OLD, 49 PETER, 50 TYPE, 51 IOWA, 52 VIVACIOUS, 53 SUFFIX, 54 DEAD.

MUTUAL FUNDS

[illegible]

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CAPITAL MARKETS ON MONDAY

Most Active International Bonds

The 250 most active international bonds traded through the Euroclear system for the week ending Nov. 3. Prices supplied by Telekurs.

Rank	Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
1	Australian Dollar				
228	Sweden	zero	09/21/98	78.349	8.760
226	Austria	6 1/4	06/05/95	100.050	6.870
1	British Pound				
188	Abbey National	10.0025	12/31/99	102.500	9.820
205	BAT Int'l Finance	9 1/2	10/27/20	101.900	9.650
214	THCC	7 1/2	12/22/97	100.750	7.400
1	Canadian Dollar				
214	IFC	zero	09/15/90	70.500	7.400
1	Danish Krone				
10	Denmark	8	11/15/01	104.080	7.600
11	Denmark	8	11/15/01	104.080	7.600
12	Denmark	8	11/15/01	104.080	7.600
13	Denmark	8	11/15/01	104.080	7.600
14	Denmark	8	11/15/01	104.080	7.600
15	Denmark	8	11/15/01	104.080	7.600
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64	Denmark	8	11/15/01	104.080	7.600

Rank	Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
85	Germany	6 1/4	01/20/98	104.517	6.300
86	Germany	6 1/4	01/20/98	104.517	6.300
87	Germany	6 1/4	01/20/98	104.517	6.300
88	Germany	6 1/4	01/20/98	104.517	6.300
89	Germany	6 1/4	01/20/98	104.517	6.300
90	Germany	6 1/4	01/20/98	104.517	6.300
91	Germany	6 1/4	01/20/98	104.517	6.300
92	Germany	6 1/4	01/20/98	104.517	6.300
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97	Germany	6 1/4	01/20/98	104.517	6.300
98	Germany	6 1/4	01/20/98	104.517	6.300
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100	Germany	6 1/4	01/20/98	104.517	6.300
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197	Germany	6 1/4	01/20/98	104.517	6.300
198	Germany	6 1/4	01/20/98	104.517	6.300
199	Germany	6 1/4	01/20/98	104.517	6.300
200	Germany	6 1/4	01/20/98	104.517	6.300

Rank	Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
207	France OAT	7 1/2	04/25/95	101.940	7.360
215	France BTAN	7 1/2	11/12/99	102.350	6.840
247	France OAT	6 1/4	10/25/95	98.240	6.870
250	France BTAN	7 1/2	04/12/00	104.540	7.390

Rank	Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
119	Italy	10 1/2	04/01/95	94.900	11.000

139	World Bank	4 1/2	03/20/03	112 1/4	4.0100
143	Soc Gen Acc	2	10/30/96	90.0000	2.2200
153	World Bank	4 1/2	12/22/97	107.7500	4.1800
159	World Bank	4 3/4	12/20/04	114 3/4	4.1500
164	Enlite Man	2 1/2	08/21/00	106.2500	2.1500

CYBERSCAPE

TV-Linked Machines Threaten Reign of PC

SAN FRANCISCO — At a trade show last week, Andy Grove, the chief executive of Intel Corp. joked that television would one day be relegated to museums so that children could see "what Daddy used to watch" before computers took over.

But some of his strongest competitors maintain that the \$2,000 personal computer should join the dinosaurs. They are planning low-cost models that will offer PC-like performance at about a quarter of the price. The key is to deliver programming over cable networks, and some versions will use television sets as monitors.

The low price tag could expand the computer market to include the consumers who cannot afford a \$2,000 personal computer, cut the costs of building corporate networks and shift the fortunes of some of the industry's biggest players, notably Intel and Microsoft Corp.

Apple Computer Inc., whose market share has fallen to about 8.5 percent from a peak of about 12 percent in the late 1980s, will unveil its \$600, TV-based Pippin next spring.

We think it's an important area to explore," the company's chief executive, Michael Spindler, said. "We have chosen to partner with TV manufacturers rather than declare prematurely that the PC is the winner."

Albert Chu, Apple's director of marketing for new media, estimates that television-linked computers, game players and similar devices will make up 46 percent of the total market by 2000, up from 19 percent this year. He expects the market share for desktop computers to fall to 54 percent from the current 81 percent over the same period.

Pippins will come with software, including an Internet browser, allowing users to "surf the Net," play CD-ROMs and send electronic mail. They will also be fully compatible with Apple's Macintosh personal computers. The first 60,000 Pippins will be built by Mitsubishi Electric Corp. and marketed in Japan by Bandai Co. in the spring. U.S. sales are to start by late 1996.

Oracle Corp. is designing a \$500 computer for corporate and home use. The software company says the machine will be sold in the United States by other companies starting in the spring.

Chairman Lawrence J. Ellison said the Oracle design offered the functions people want most: E-mail, Internet access and word processing. "While there are 40,000 applications that can run on a PC, the average PC user uses just three," he said.

Internet address: CyberScape@lib.demon.co.uk

Competitors say that the \$2,000 computer should join the dinosaurs.

After Daiwa, Bankers Fear Limits

By Lawrence Malkin
International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — Although the international banking community has been shaken by the criminal case against Daiwa Bank Ltd. of Japan and its ejection from the United States, the leaders of international finance fear that more onerous regulations could undermine the informal way they conduct business.

At a time when banking is global and business can be booked at the stroke of a computer key in a branch in another country with less severe regulations, all supervisors tread a fine line between making a prudent examination to protect the banking system and its depositors, and a more intrusive audit for fraud that could drive banks offshore.

What some fear is that when tempers cool they will converge into a demand for more explicit rules.

"There will be fallout among supervisors," one American financial official said. "This system is supposed to operate as an understanding among gentlemen. But I suspect that over time more rules will evolve, and too many rules can be confusing."

Interviews with officials in the United States, Japan and Europe indicate that nothing has done more to undermine the trust that is supposed to overcome the cultural differences among regulators than Tokyo's deliberate delay in informing U.S. regulators that Toshiba Iguchi, a trader at Daiwa's New York branch, had lost \$1.1 billion during 11 years of trading U.S. Treasury securities.

When the scandal first hit the Federal Reserve Board in September, one member of its governing board said: "That's the end of cooperation with Japan."

In fact, it meant no such thing. Japan still counts on U.S. help to hold down the yen and lend dollars to the American branches of its banks if one of them gets into a cash crunch.

But the scars will be slow to heal.

Officials at the U.S. Treasury and the Ministry of Finance in Japan now talk by

phone at least once a day, which can be described as increased cooperation or increased vigilance, depending on which side is talking.

"We want to be sure there are no surprises," one U.S. official said. But full disclosure is hardly guaranteed. American officials suspect that the ministry's powerful banking division never confided Daiwa's secrets to the international division, let alone to the finance minister until it was too late.

At the Federal Reserve, careers have been affected, including that of William J.

'There will be fallout among supervisors.'

McDonough, the president of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, who has been mentioned as a possible successor to Chairman Alan Greenspan. The chairman of the Senate Banking Committee, Alfonse M. D'Amato of New York, charged the New York Fed with lax regulation even though Mr. Iguchi's letters to his superiors — now a part of the indictment against the bank — showed that the Fed's demands that Daiwa tighten its controls helped smoke out the scandal.

The big losers, said David Mulford, Treasury's chief international negotiator under President George Bush and now chairman of CS First Boston in London, are the Japanese themselves.

International supervisors now realize the Japanese are not the superskilled regulators they thought they were," he said.

"The others will not give them the same respect they did before. The United States has its savings and loan problem, so everybody lives in glass houses. But there is a very large concentration of power in Japan, which can be quite threatening if not well handled. They have enormous problems they have not confronted."

General regulatory issues are expected to be aired at the Bank for International Settlements, the Basel, Switzerland, clearinghouse for central bankers.

Unlike the central bank presidents, whose crisis cooperation goes back many years, personal acquaintances among central bank supervisors and auditors date back only to their negotiations on bank capital standards in the late 1980s — and therefore form a more fragile basis for cooperation.

Europeans tend to feel that the Americans overreacted in closing down Daiwa. One regular European participant at the monthly Basel meetings said it was too early to predict the fallout "because they are so furious on one side and so defensive on the other. We will have to wait for tempers to cool."

This central banker and an American colleague said separately that while Japan's regulators might have been the worst recent offenders, they are not the only ones. Both singled out the Bank of England for not telling all it knew about the similar case of the trader Nicholas Leeson and the collapse of Barings PLC.

Banking scandals generally generate more explicit rules, said Steven Solomon, author of "The Confidence Game," a book of central-bank rescue operations.

"The system is predicated on a concordat under which everyone has to come clean with each other, especially in the three great centers of New York, London and Tokyo," he said. "I expect there will be a little indignation at those Sunday dinners at Basel. Their rules of engagement may be modified to be more specific."

Michael Bradford, a retired chief counsel of the Fed, said Congress might demand more specific agreements for cooperation in crises and more formal exchanges of information.

But this will do little to resolve essential differences in style among regulators.

One Japanese official in Tokyo said that the Finance Ministry is discovering the limits to its management of the Japanese economy and therefore is losing confidence in its techniques. "The last thing we'll say is, 'We'll change.' The problem is not whether we will change but whether we will change fast enough."

Deutsche Mark Is New Political Football

Bloomberg Business News

FRANKFURT — The German partisan battle over a single European currency is heating up, with the government accusing opposition leaders of waging an "angst campaign" about abandoning the Deutsche mark as Germany's currency.

Rudolf Seiters, a spokesman for Chancellor Helmut Kohl's Christian Democratic Union, blasted members of the opposition Social Democratic Party for seeking to halt their slide in the polls by stoking fears of scrapping the Deutsche mark.

Warning of a "popular angst campaign," Mr. Seiters told the Welt am Sonntag newspaper that the Social Democrats must use a party convention this month to show a "clear commitment to achieving the currency union."

Social Democratic leaders, hunting for a vote-getting theme to end 13 years in opposition, continued to air their differences over moving to a single currency by 1999, the deadline in the Maastricht treaty on European integration.

Gerhard Schröder, premier of the state of Lower Saxony and a potential standard-bearer for the Social Democrats in the 1998 national elections, reiterated the need for a delay to allow as many countries as possible to qualify.

Mr. Schröder said German export industries would suffer if countries with de-

valued currencies, such as Britain, Italy and Spain, were left out of the monetary union at the start, as is now expected.

"It wouldn't be a mistake if the monetary union comes a few years later," Mr. Schröder said in an interview published in the magazine Focus.

Of the 15 European Union countries, only Germany and Luxembourg meet the Maastricht requirements for a single currency. These include limits on deficits, debt, inflation, long-term interest rates and exchange-rate volatility.

Social Democratic Party members are to meet in Mannheim for three days beginning Nov. 13 to seek an antidote to a year of electoral slippage, which culminated last month in a 23.6 percent showing in local elections in Berlin, long a party stronghold.

Peter Struck, the party's Parliamentary whip, urged Social Democrats to resist "political opportunism" and back the single currency as long as it is restricted to countries that meet the Maastricht targets.

"By no means may we take sides with the people who are saying we must hang onto the mark at all costs," he told the newspaper Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung.

Only 27 percent of Germans think that giving up the Deutsche mark is a good idea, while 66 percent call it "bad," a poll by the Ipsos institute found in September.

Single-currency advocates include the Bonn government and the Bundesbank. Both endorse giving up the Deutsche mark as long as its replacement is just as strong.

Ottmar Issing, chief economist for the Bundesbank, said there were signs that support for closer European integration is fading, with grave consequences for Germany and its neighbors.

"It would mean a deep caesura in post-war German history," Mr. Issing told an academic conference in Frankfurt on Saturday.

Hans-Dietrich Genscher, a former foreign minister, also weighed into the debate, warning of "D-mark nationalism" that would rekindle fears of a power-hungry Germany striving to control Europe.

Mr. Genscher, one of the architects of East-West rapprochement in the 1980s, wrote in Welt am Sonntag that failure of European monetary union would put German jobs at risk and endanger the stability of the mark itself.

"Life would get colder for us if Germany were responsible for the failure of EMU and if the impression arose that we want to dominate Europe with the D-mark," Mr. Genscher wrote. "The mark will not remain an island of stability in a global financial market and within the European common market if we fail to expand the zone of stability."



THE TRIB INDEX

International Herald Tribune
World Stock Index, composed
of 290 internationally investable
stocks from 25 countries,
compiled by Bloomberg
Business News.

Week ending November 3,
daily closings.
Jan. 1992 = 100.

Asia/Pacific

Europe

North America

Latin America

World Index

Industrial Sectors/Weekend close

Energy

Utilities

Finance

Services

Capital Goods

Raw Materials

Consumer Goods

Miscellaneous

11/05 10/27/95

close close % change

11/05 10/27/95

close close % change

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NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, Nov. 3.

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THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

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Continued on Page 17

China Plans Measures To Raise Farm Incomes

Texas Utilities Agrees to Buy Australia Firm

Gan Zuofu, deputy director-general of the Agriculture Ministry's International Cooperation Department, was quoted by the same China Daily edition as saying more foreign loans, including governmental and commercial loans, would be sought.

	Asia-Pacific	Europe	Americas
Expected This Week	Bangkok: U.S. delegation to meet with Thai government officials to discuss possibilities for a bilateral aviation pact. Sydney: National gas industry convention. Tokyo: Foreign Minister Yohei Kono visits China and South Korea.	Frankfurt: Final German September M3 money supply. Forecast: 1.5 percent rise at annual rate from fourth quarter of 1994. Wiesbaden, Germany: Final West, East and pan-German cost-of-living. Madrid: Bank of Spain to release foreign reserves for October. Zurich: CS Holding's nine-month earnings.	Bogota: Colombian car sale figures for October; Colombian oil production in October. Ottawa: Prime Minister Jean Chretien will leave on a trip to Asia. He will attend the meeting of the Commonwealth Heads of Government in Auckland and the Asia Pacific Economic Conference in Osaka.
Monday Nov. 6	Hong Kong: Second-quarter gross domestic product growth estimates. Mexico: The National Statistics Office releases inflation rate for October. Taipei: October consumer price index. Tokyo: Trade balance for first 20 days of October.	Brussels: October jobless figures; October budget deficit figures. London: October cyclical indicators. Rome: Final October consumer inflation figures. Stockholm: Government presents growth stimulus package.	Ottawa: September's building permits report. Santiago: Central bank debt auction of 8-year to 20-year bonds worth 1.2 million Unidad de Fomento, or UF (\$37 million). The UF is an inflation-linked accounting unit.
Tuesday Nov. 7	Taipei: Taiwan import and export figures for October. Tokyo: Cabinet ministers hold regular news conference after Cabinet meeting; Japan Automobile Importers Association releases imported vehicle sales in October.	Copenhagen: Danish September unemployment figures. Nuremberg, Germany: October unemployment report. Forecast: Rise in unadjusted Western German jobless rate to 8.2 percent from 8.1 percent. Rome: August trade balance with EU.	Buenos Aires: September job vacancies report. Washington: Commerce Department reports September wholesale trade. Forecast: Down 0.2 percent; Federal Reserve System reports September consumer credit.
Wednesday Nov. 8	Tokyo: Current account balance figures for September. Forecast: \$11.7 billion, down 1.1 percent from a year ago; international securities investment in September; bank deposits and lending in October.	London: October regional trends survey released by the Confederation of British Industry; Bank of England releases inflation report for November; Bank of England releases its third-quarter bulletin.	Miami: Extradition hearing for the German real estate developer Jürgen Schneider and his wife in U.S. Federal court. Ottawa: The Canadian government will sell an issue of 10-year bonds in a quarterly auction.
Thursday Nov. 9	Hong Kong: Volume and price statistics of external trade in August. Sydney: Employment figures for October; Don Bragh, governor or the Reserve Bank of New Zealand, talks to an Advance Bank Business Forum on economic reforms in the past decade.	Bern: Swiss unemployment figures for October. Copenhagen: Danish industrial production for September; third-quarter unemployment data. London: Labor market trends released by the Central Statistical Office.	Mexico City: October consumer price index; August industrial production. Washington: Initial weekly claims for state unemployment compensation; weekly money supply; October consumer price index. Forecast: Up 0.1 percent.
Friday Nov. 10	Bangkok: The Bank of Thailand holds its weekly bond auction. On sale will be 1 billion baht of one-month notes. Tokyo: Economic Planning Agency releases monthly economic report; Muraki Corp. auctions 550,000 shares as part of its initial public offering.	London: Confederation of British Industry's October survey of distributive trades. Paris: French preliminary third-quarter wages; French preliminary third-quarter employment; French preliminary October consumer price index.	Ann Arbor, Michigan: University of Michigan releases its preliminary consumer sentiment index for November. Ottawa: September new motor vehicle sales report. Mexico City: September official trade balance figures.

Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, Nov. 3.

Stocks	Div	Yld	Sales 100s	High	Low	Close	Ch
LANHAM	.28	2.4	37	11 3/4	11 1/2	11 1/2	+
LANHAM	.28	2.4	28	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	0

(Continued)

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Stocks	Sales					Div Yld	P/E	High	Low	Close	Change
	Div Yld	P/E	High	Low	Close						
ABC Corp	1.2	15	100	95	98	1.2	15	100	95	98	1.2
DEF Inc	0.8	12	80	75	78	0.8	12	80	75	78	0.8
GHI Ltd	1.5	18	120	110	115	1.5	18	120	110	115	1.5
JKL Co	0.5	10	60	55	58	0.5	10	60	55	58	0.5
MNO Corp	1.0	14	90	85	88	1.0	14	90	85	88	1.0
PQR Inc	0.7	11	70	65	68	0.7	11	70	65	68	0.7
STU Ltd	1.3	16	110	100	105	1.3	16	110	100	105	1.3
VWX Co	0.9	13	85	80	82	0.9	13	85	80	82	0.9
YZA Corp	1.1	15	105	98	102	1.1	15	105	98	102	1.1
BCD Inc	0.6	9	55	50	53	0.6	9	55	50	53	0.6
EFG Ltd	1.4	17	115	105	110	1.4	17	115	105	110	1.4
HIJ Co	0.8	12	82	77	80	0.8	12	82	77	80	0.8
KLM Corp	1.2	16	108	100	104	1.2	16	108	100	104	1.2
NOP Inc	0.7	11	68	63	66	0.7	11	68	63	66	0.7
QRS Ltd	1.0	14	92	87	90	1.0	14	92	87	90	1.0
TUV Co	0.9	13	88	83	86	0.9	13	88	83	86	0.9
WXY Corp	1.3	17	112	102	107	1.3	17	112	102	107	1.3
ZAB Inc	0.6	10	58	53	56	0.6	10	58	53	56	0.6
ACD Ltd	1.1	15	102	95	99	1.1	15	102	95	99	1.1
BEF Co	0.8	12	84	79	81	0.8	12	84	79	81	0.8
GHI Corp	1.4	18	118	108	113	1.4	18	118	108	113	1.4
JKL Inc	0.7	11	72	67	70	0.7	11	72	67	70	0.7
MNO Ltd	1.0	14	94	89	91	1.0	14	94	89	91	1.0
PQR Co	0.9	13	90	85	88	0.9	13	90	85	88	0.9
STU Corp	1.2	16	110	102	106	1.2	16	110	102	106	1.2
VWX Inc	0.8	12	86	81	84	0.8	12	86	81	84	0.8
YZA Ltd	1.1	15	104	97	101	1.1	15	104	97	101	1.1
BCD Co	0.6	9	56	51	54	0.6	9	56	51	54	0.6
EFG Corp	1.4	18	116	106	111	1.4	18	116	106	111	1.4
HIJ Inc	0.7	11	74	69	72	0.7	11	74	69	72	0.7
KLM Ltd	1.0	14	96	91	93	1.0	14	96	91	93	1.0
NOP Co	0.9	13	92	87	90	0.9	13	92	87	90	0.9
QRS Corp	1.2	17	114	104	109	1.2	17	114	104	109	1.2
TUV Inc	0.8	12	88	83	86	0.8	12	88	83	86	0.8
WXY Ltd	1.1	15	106	99	103	1.1	15	106	99	103	1.1
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PQR Co	0.9	13	90	85	88	0.9					

Continued on Page 19

This week's topics:

- France's Canal Plus Wants To Be A Global Media Heavy
- New World Takes On Risks Other Hong Kong Players Won't
- The Slush Fund That's Shaking Up Seoul
- Racy? This Can't Be Volvo
- The Israel-Jordan-Palestine Region Could Boom

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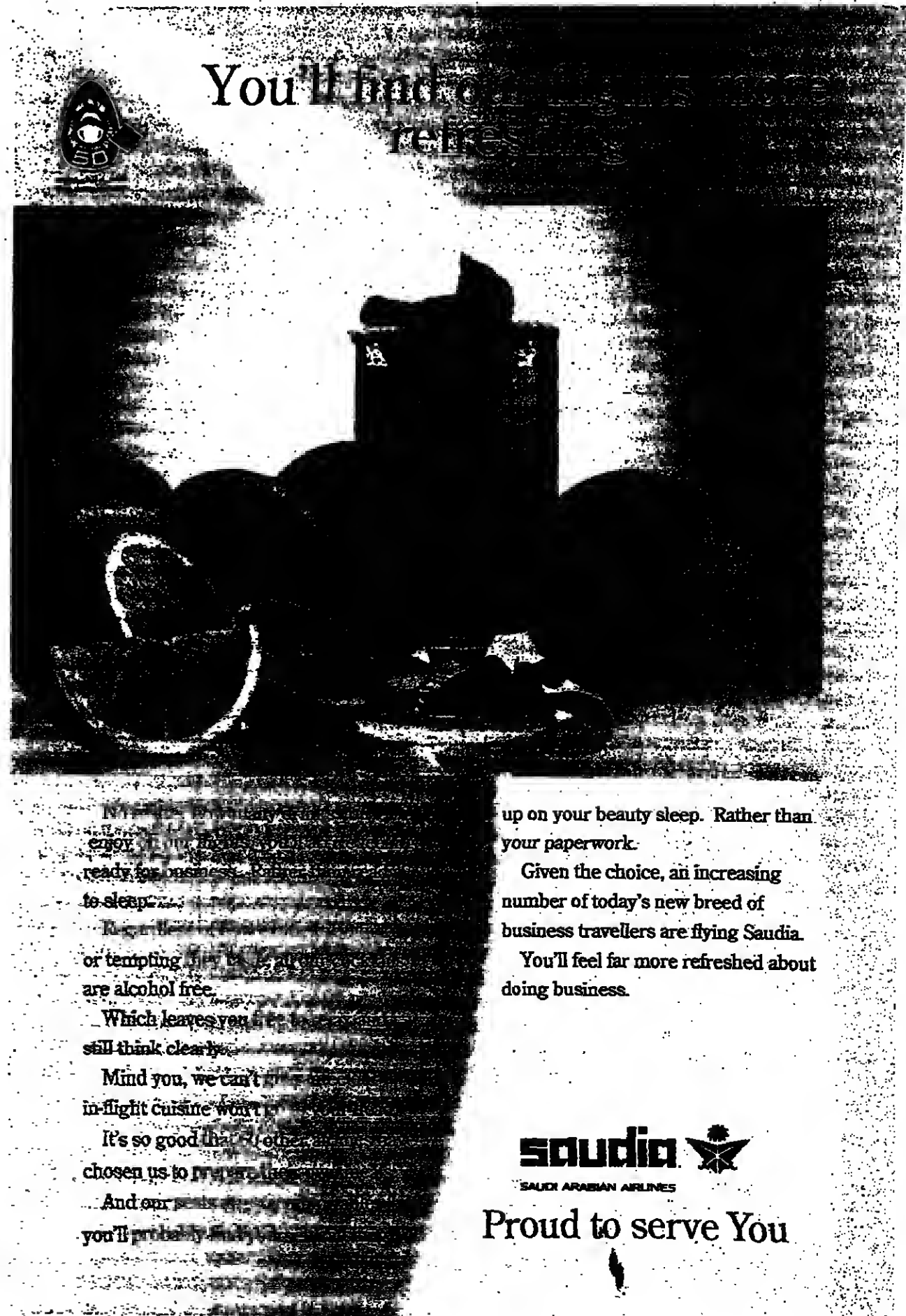
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SPORTS

Nebraska and Florida Stay On Track for a Showdown

The Associated Press

Nebraska running back Ahman Green, who became a starter after teammate Lawrence Phillips was suspended for attacking his former girlfriend, stole the spotlight from Phillips in No. 1 Nebraska's 73-14 victory over Iowa State.

Phillips returned following a six-game suspension and gained 68 yards, but Green was the

COLLEGE FOOTBALL

star with 176 rushing yards and four touchdowns. Green increased his season total to 997 yards, breaking Nebraska's freshman record of 900 set by Calvin Jones in 1991.

"He did a great job," Phillips said of Green. "I think Ahman deserves to have the starting spot."

At Lincoln, Phillips was welcomed with loud applause from the sellout crowd when he played for the first time since Sept. 9. He looked tentative at times, but got a standing ovation when he scored on a 13-yard run in the third quarter. Nebraska (9-0) gained 624 of its 776 yards on the ground, the second-highest rushing total in school history. Iowa State's Troy Davis, the nation's leading rusher with a 190-yard average, gained 121 on 28 carries.

If Nebraska and Florida remain undefeated, they will probably meet for the national championship in the Fiesta Bowl.

No. 3 Florida 58, N. Illinois 20: At Gainesville, Eric Kresser connected on a 96-yard pass play with Jacques Green and threw a 43-yard TD pass to Tremayne Allen before sitting out the fourth quarter. Florida is 8-0 for only the second time in school history.

Kresser, starting in place of Heisman Trophy contender Danny Wuerffel, passed for a school-record 458 yards.

Wuerffel was given the day off against the 49-point underdog Huskies, and Kresser took advantage by going 26 of 42 and breaking Wuerffel's mark of 449 passing yards in a game.

No. 4 Ohio State 48, Minnesota 21: At Minneapolis, Bobby Hoving threw for two touchdowns and ran for another and Eddie George rushed for 178 yards and three TDs for the Buckeyes, who lost star receiver Terry Glenn with an injured shoulder. The Buckeyes (9-0) trailed 14-7 before scoring 28 points in the second quarter.

No. 5 Tennessee 42, S. Mississippi 0: At Knoxville, Tennessee forced five turnovers and Ray Austin blocked a punt that was returned for a touchdown. Peyton Manning passed for 230 yards and two touchdowns and ran for a score for the Volunteers (8-1). Jay Graham rushed for 108 yards and two TDs.

No. 6 Northwestern 21, No. 12 Penn St. 10: At Evanston, Darnell Autry gained 100 yards for the 10th straight game and scored three TDs as Northwestern (8-1) matched its highest victory total since 1948. The Wildcats had five sacks and held Penn State to three second-half points after the Nittany Lions twice moved inside the 10 and threatened to come back from a 14-0 deficit. **Michigan St. 20, No. 7 Michigan 25:** At East

Lansing, Tony Banks passed for a career-high 318 yards, including the winning 25-yard TD to Nigea Carter with 1:24 remaining. Banks, who completed 26 of 34 without an interception, was 8 of 10 for 94 yards in the winning drive for the Spartans (5-3-1). Michigan (7-2) had regained the lead for the third time on a 22-yard pass from Brian Griese to Mercury Hayes.

No. 8 Notre Dame 35, Navy 17: At South Bend, Notre Dame backup quarterback Tom Krug came through for the Irish (8-2) after Ron Powlus broke his left arm. Krug, who hadn't thrown a pass this season, threw for two touchdowns as the Irish rallied to beat the Midshipmen for the 32nd straight time.

No. 9 Kansas St. 49, No. 25 Oklahoma 10: At Manhattan, Matt Miller passed for three TDs and ran for two as Kansas State handed Oklahoma its worst loss in 50 years. The Wildcats (8-1) blocked Oklahoma's first punt and returned it for a touchdown, setting the tone for their third straight win over the Sooners.

No. 10 Colorado 45, Oklahoma St. 32: At Stillwater, John Hessler tied his school record with five TD passes. Hessler had touchdown passes of 52, 6, 5, 77 and 7 yards, tying the record he set earlier this season against Oklahoma.

No. 11 Kansas 42, Missouri 23: At Lawrence, Mark Williams threw a 49-yard TD pass to Isaac Byrd and Chris Jones returned an interception for a touchdown. Missouri (2-7) led 17-14 at halftime, but Kansas (8-1) began a rally when Jones scored on a 32-yard interception return early in the third quarter.

No. 13 Texas 49, No. 23 Texas Tech 7: At Austin, Shon Mitchell ran for three touchdowns and James Brown threw for two as Texas burned Texas Tech's blitzing defense. Texas (6-1-1) built a 28-0 halftime lead and cruised the rest of the way.

No. 14 Southern California 31, Stanford 30: At Los Angeles, Keyshawn Johnson caught an 8-yard touchdown pass from Kyle Wacholtz with 39 seconds remaining, putting Southern Cal (7-1-1) within one victory of a Rose Bowl berth.

No. 15 Oregon 24, No. 15 Washington 22: At Seattle, Washington's John Wales missed two field goal attempts in the final 3:02 as Oregon held on to beat the Huskies (5-3-1) for the second straight year. The Ducks (7-2) took a 24-0 halftime lead.

No. 16 Alabama 10, LSU 3: At Tuscaloosa, Dennis Riddle rushed for 174 yards and the winning touchdown in a defensive struggle. The Crimson Tide (7-2) took over at the LSU 22 with 13:05 left following an interception by Desha Townsend. Riddle scored on a 2-yard run.

No. 18 Arkansas 25, Mississippi St. 21: At Little Rock, Arkansas (7-2) earned a spot in the Southeastern Conference championship game by holding off Mississippi State. Madre Hill's 1-yard TD run put the Razorbacks ahead 24-14 midway through the third period.

No. 24 Virginia Tech 31, No. 20 Syracuse 7: At Blacksburg, Jim Druckenmiller threw for three touchdowns and Ken Oxendine ran for 113 yards as Virginia Tech (7-2) won its seventh straight game.



Stunned by a right-hand punch from Riddick Bowe, Evander Holyfield's knees buckled as he began his fall to the canvas in the eighth round.

Bowe, Downed in 6th, Finds Finishing Punch

Crushing Blows in 8th Deal First Career Knockout to Holyfield

By William Gildea
Washington Post Service

LAS VEGAS — Riddick Bowe, knocked down for the first time in his pro career in the sixth round, got up off the canvas to knock out Evander Holyfield at 58 seconds of the eighth round Saturday night at Caesar's Palace.

Powerful right-hand punches put Holyfield down, knocking him out for the first time in his career, but many in the arena felt that Bowe (38-1) was fortunate

to be standing himself.

Holyfield had unleashed a hook to Bowe's head in the sixth that sent the 6-foot-5, 240-pounder sprawling. But the smaller Holyfield was already feeling the effects of Bowe's body work and lacked the strength to finish him off when he had him backed into a neutral corner for almost a minute.

The battle lived up to advance notice, even surpassing in excitement the fighters' first two meetings, which they split, with Bowe winning in 1992 and Holyfield taking a 1993 bout, each by decision.

Holyfield, apparently suffering from fatigue and stiff shoulders from the second round on, provided an open target for Bowe in the eighth. Bowe connected 30 seconds into the round and Holyfield dropped forward onto his chest and face.

Holyfield (31-3) managed to

get to his feet, but when the two met again in the center of the ring, Bowe greeted him with another right hand that sent the 213-pounder flying into the ropes. Referee Joe Cortez then rushed forward to stop the fight without a count. At the time, Holyfield held a 66-65 advantage on all three of the judges' scorecards, the difference being a point Cortez deducted from Bowe for a low blow in the fifth round.

At the end, Bowe jumped for joy. "I love you, man, I love you," he told Holyfield immediately afterward.

The crowd of about 12,000 cheered both fighters but gave an extra ovation to Holyfield for his obvious courage. What was also obvious, however, was Holyfield's age, 33. He began weakening early in the fight, and the wonder of the night was that he lasted as long as he did

and accomplished what he did. Holyfield, when he caught his breath after the bout, said he simply could not finish off Bowe in the sixth "because I was bone tired. I couldn't get in. I couldn't get in close and use everything I had because Bowe's jab kept me out."

Bowe did not appear to be throwing the jab as much as he might have, but he scored heavily, sapping Holyfield's strength, with effective right uppercuts and body blows. One sledgehammer to Holyfield's midsection seemed to launch him across the ring.

"My body shots started taking their toll," Bowe said. "I knew if I maintained my composure I would get him."

Holyfield started quickly, handily winning the first round. He scored with a big right hand to the mouth 45 seconds into the fight, and at midround landed

several hooks. Round 2 belonged to Bowe, who came on with left hooks and right uppercuts to the head. Bowe hit after the bell and Holyfield returned fire, the two slugging for several seconds.

Bowe and Holyfield slugged fairly evenly in Round 3, although Bowe drew a warning for a low blow. Holyfield, working on the inside, kept Bowe pinned against the ropes for much of the round.

Holyfield stunned Bowe in the fourth with a right to the head and books to the body.

"I want to thank Evander," Bowe said after the fight. "He's a great champion. He hit me with some great shots."

Holyfield added: "The whole fight he was strong. The only chance I had was that knockout punch," one that Holyfield didn't have the strength to deliver.

Red Wings' Defense Dims the Stars, 5-1

The Associated Press

Chris Osgood came within 3:49 of his third shutout of the season Saturday, and Niklas Lidstrom had three assists for the Detroit Red Wings in their 5-1 victory over the Dallas Stars.

Igor Larionov had a goal and an assist for Detroit and Osgood stopped 19 shots in his fifth straight start. The Red Wings led 5-0 when Dallas' Brent Gilchrist scored on a power play.

Detroit's much-maligned special teams excelled against Dallas, scoring on one of

Mario Tremblay replaced Jacques Demers behind the bench. Steve Leach's second-period power-play goal was all the Bruins got past Patrick Roy.

Maple Leafs 3, Oilers 3: Jason Amott's goal late in the third period lifted the Edmonton Oilers into a 3-3 tie with the Toronto Maple Leafs.

Amott fired a quick shot between Toronto's goaltender Felix Potvin and the post, extending Edmonton's unbeaten streak to six games. It was the second tie in as many nights for the Maple Leafs.

Toronto, which was playing its third game in four nights, built a 3-2 lead after two periods, despite being badly outshot and outskated by the Oilers.

Whalers 5, Senators 4: Two goals by captain Brendan Shanahan and Nelson Emerson's game-winning in the third period lifted the Hartford Whalers over the Ottawa Senators.

The Whalers, shut out in their last two games and with only three goals total during five consecutive losses, got some offensive production from their big guns.

Shanahan scored his first two goals as a Whaler. Geoff Sanderson added his second goal of the season and Andrei Nikolishin scored a short-handed goal.

Devils 4, Kings 2: Neal Broten scored his second goal of the game with 6:07 to play and Esa Tikkanen had two assists as the New Jersey Devils snapped a four-game winless streak with a 4-2 victory over the Los Angeles Kings.

Yanic Perreault scored on a power play

midway through the third period and rookie Vitali Yachmenev had a goal and an assist for Los Angeles.

Goaltender Chris Terreri, making only his second appearance of the season and his first since beating Ottawa 4-1 on Oct. 21, stopped 31 shots for the defending Stanley Cup champions.

Sharks 7, Blues 3: Oweo Nolan had a goal and three assists as the San Jose Sharks finally won their first game of the season, scoring five straight goals in the third period to defeat St. Louis.

The Sharks, who had gone 0-7-4 in their first 11 games, scored the last six goals of the game against a Blues team that was missing its leading scorer, Brett Hull, for the first time in more than two years.

Craig Janney, traded from St. Louis to the Sharks last season, added a goal and two assists for San Jose.

Canucks 4, Flames 4: Calgary's Ron Stern scored his first goal of the season, midway through the third period to give the Flames a tie against the Vancouver Canucks.

The right wing skated into the slot and slapped a shot past goalie Kirk McLean, who had been caught down and out of position after diving out of the crease in an attempt to clear a loose puck.

The goal came at 8:57, just two minutes and 14 seconds after Vancouver's Trevor Linden scored his second goal of the game to put the Canucks up 4-3. Pavel Bure and Josef Beranek also scored for the Canucks, who came back from a 3-0 deficit.

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The Flames' Steve Chiasson checking the Canucks' Alex Mogilny to the ice.

